NOVEMBER. 1779.

THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE, AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

NUMB. 2577.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1779.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it becomes us humbly to approach the throne of Almighty God, with gratitude and praiſe, for the wonders which his goodneſs has wrought in conducting our forefathers to this Weſtern world; for his protection to them and to their poſterity, amid difficulties and dangers; for raiſing us their children from deep diſtreſs to be numbered among the nations of the earth; and for arming the hands of juſt and mighty Princes in our deliverance; and eſpecially for that he hath been pleaſed to grant us the enjoyment of health, and ſo to order the revolving ſeaſons, that the earth hath produced her increaſe in abundance, bleſſing the labours of the huſbandman and ſpreading plenty through the land; that he hath proſpered our arms and thoſe of our Ally, been a ſhield to our troops in the hour of danger, pointed their ſwords to victory and led them in triumph over the bulwarks of the foe; that he hath gone with thoſe who went out into the wilderneſs againſt the ſavage tribes; that he hath ſtayed the hand of the ſpoiler, and turned back his meditated deſtruction; that he hath proſpered our commerce, and given ſucceſs to thoſe who fought the enemy on the face of the deep; and above all, that he hath diffuſed the glorious light of the Goſpel, whereby, through the merits of our gracious Redeemer, we may become the heirs of his eternal glory. Therefore,

RESOLVED, That it be recommened to the ſeveral States to appoint THURSDAY the ninth of December next, to be a day of public and ſolemn THANKSGIVING to Almighty God, for his mercies, and of PRAYER, for the continuance of his favour and protection to theſe United States; to beſeech him that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to influence our public councils, and bleſs them with wiſdom from on high, with unanimity, firmneſs and ſucceſs; that he would go forth with our hoſts and crown our arms with victory; that he would grant to his Church the plentiful effuſions of divine grace, and pour out his holy ſpirit on all Miniſters of the Goſpel; that he would bleſs and proſper the means of education, and ſpread the light of chriſtian knowledge through the remoteſt corners of the earth; that he would ſmile upon the labours of his people and cauſe the earth to bring forth her fruits in abundance, that we may with gratitude and gladneſs enjoy them; that he would take into his holy protection our illuſtrious Ally, give him victory over his enemies, and render him ſignally great, as the father of his people, and the protector of the rights of mankind; that he would graciouſly be pleaſed to turn the hearts of our enemies, and to diſpenſe the bleſſings of peace to contending nations; that he would in mercy look down upon us, pardon all our ſins, and receive us into his favour; and, finally, that he would eſtabliſh the Independence of theſe United States upon the baſis of religion and virtue, and ſupport and protect them in the enjoyment of peace, liberty and ſafety.

DONE in CONGRESS the twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine, and in the fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, *Preſident.*

Atteſt. CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

WANTS A PLACE,

A YOUNG MAN, born of reputable parents, free from vice and immorality, who writes a good hand, underſtands accounts, and who has wrote a conſiderable time in one of the beſt offices in Dublin, and has taken the oath to the States, is deſirous to engage in an office or ſtore. Any gentleman, wanting ſuch a perſon, may hear of him by directing to M. O. F. at the Printers, and mentioning their terms, or at Captain WILLIAM M'CALLA's, Plumſtead, Bucks county, where he now lives. ¶

TO BE LETT ON SHARES,

ABOUT Twenty-ſix Acres of GOOD LAND, divided into four Lots, all under a good new Fence, within one Mile of this City. Any Perſon inclining to rent the whole, or any Part, may know the Particulars, by applying to the Printers hereof. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable piece of Banked MEADOW GROUND, ſituate near the mouth of Schuylkill, about 5 miles from the city of Philadelphia, in Paſſyunk townſhip, adjoining lands late of Joſeph Galloway, George Knox and Sopekin Creek; containing near 30 acres. For terms of ſale apply to BONSALL and SHOEMAKER, at their office in Fourth-ſtreet, below Spruce-ſtreet.

Oct. 29, 1779. *

WAS FOUND, on the 2d day of the Ninth Month, near Springfield Meeting-houſe, a Sum of Continental MONEY. The Owner, by applying to ISAAC RHOADS, in Marple, proving his property, and paying the charge of this advertiſement, may have it again.

N. B. It was advertiſed in the neighbourhood immediately when found, but had not the deſired effect. ¶

Sadſbury Townſhip, Cheſter County, Oct. 28, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, near the Gapp tavern, on the 18th of September, a dark brown FILLY, two years old paſt, above 14 hands high, ſhe paces and trots out of hand, has been rode, but not rightly broke; there is no white on her, except a little on one of her hind feet, and no brand. Whoever takes up ſaid Filly and ſecures the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above Reward, or one half for the Filly only, and all reaſonable charges, paid by MARY WILLIAMS. *

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER XVI.

TO take away from the merit of the interpoſition of the Court of France, it has been ſaid that ſhe did not interpoſe until it had become ſafe for her to do it. It was not until after the capitulation of Saratoga, that ſhe was willing to acknowledge our independence. Wilkes, who is one of the minority in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, and whoſe mind is diſtant from the vortex of miniſterial influence, has thrown out an obſervation of this kind. In his ſpeech, November 26, 1778, he has ſaid, "That France trifled with the Americans until after the news of the capitulation of Saratoga."

It does not lie in my way to ſay whether the blaze that appears in this or any other ſpeech of Wilkes's be the pure fire of whiggiſm; or whether it is only the phoſphorus of ambition, and the falſe appearance of a flame, like that of the brine of ocean in the night when it is toſſed up by the reſtleſsneſs of the unquiet element. It is ſufficient that I ſhew the unkindneſs of his obſervation with regard to France, and this I propoſe to do in the preſent paper.

What though France deliberated long before ſhe took a part in our debate? Is it not a character of wiſdom to determine with mature deliberation? It is always to be kept in mind that haſty reſolutions are the moſt changeable. It was no ſmall affair to oppoſe the power of Britain. America had oppoſed her power, but who could make it certain to the Court of France that the oppoſition was conſiderable? It was the intereſt of our enemies to hide this more eſpecially from France; and they did in ſome meaſure hide it, even with aſſured belief on their own part; for by the information of diſaffected perſons they were deceived, and it was their intereſt to communicate the deception to all around them.

What though America was willing to communicate to France a juſt intelligence of the ſtate of our affairs? Our packets were often taken by the enemy; or our veſſels were prevented oftentimes from ſailing by their armed veſſels blocking up our harbours, or widely ſpread upon the ocean. Our Commiſſioners at Paris were for many months without the leaſt intelligence relative to the ſtate of our affairs. What though intelligence did arrive? France well knew that we muſt be diſpoſed to repreſent to her only ſuch things as would lead her to interfere in our behalf. All that ſhe could do in this caſe was to wait until it ſhould appear that our oppoſition had embraced the ſettlements of ſeveral States, and was not the inſurrection of a few men only, which in a ſhort time might be cruſhed, and leave no ſtable help ſhould ſhe appear for our aſſiſtance.

Should it be ſuppoſed that ſhe had known (which was not the caſe) that the oppoſition had embraced every ſettlement, yet ſhe could not tell that it would be laſting. It was the policy of Britain to talk of accommodation, of conciliating propoſitions, and the like She was careful to fill all Europe with reports of this kind. It was the common rumour that matters would be compromiſed ſpeedily, and indeed there was every reaſon to believe that this would be the caſe; for who could think any nation ſo unwiſe as to put the holding theſe colonies to the riſk of a war, when it was in her power to hold them by the more certain bonds of good will, and reciprocal affection. It was alſo well known that the ſameneſs of language, the ſimiliarity of manners, would operate ſtrongly on our minds, and diſpoſe us to a reconciliation. For this reaſon it was not impoſſible but that our quarrel might reſemble that of lovers, which is the renewing of a former love: At leaſt, it might be that of huſband and wife, where, if any one ſhall interfere, it will become the pretence for an agreement amongſt the parties, and they will mal-treat him who ſhall be ſo officiouſly a mediator For theſe reaſons, it was neceſſary for the Court of France to wait, until it ſhould appear by ſome ſolemn act that all ideas of a reconciliation were precluded.

The declaration of independence was that ſolemn act. But it might remain for ſome time a doubt with France whether it might not be as Britain had ſurmiſed, and as our enemies in this country were aſſidnous to report, that is, thrown out "in terrorem" only. Wilkes himſelf, whoſe mind, repulſive to the miniſtry, is thrown at a diſtance from the darkneſs of their ſhadow, and has ſome opportunity of clear viſion, yet in the ſame ſpeech to which we have alluded, has ſeemed to ſuppoſe that in the interval between the capitulation of Saratoga, and the treaties with the Court of France, we might have been diſpoſed to have given up our independence. For I do not know what elſe he can intend by that expreſſion, "in that period peace might have been obtained." Seeing theſe things are ſo, let no one expreſs the leaſt ſurprize that France waited ſome time to ſee what was the certain and deliberate purpoſe of the whigs of this country.

Theſe were ſufficient reaſons for the deliberation of the Court of France; but I believe the chief reaſon was her unpreparedneſs to engage in war. She had felt the loſſes of a former conteſt, nor had ſhe yet ſufficiently repaired them. The revolution in America was more early than ſuited her to give immediate help. Had it revolved in the circle of events a few years later, ſhe would have had it in her power not only to have fanned the kindling flame, and after ſome time to have built a temple for it, in the eſtabliſhment of our independence, but, to have taken it early under her protection, and to have thrown the whole light and luſtre of her monarchy along with it from the firſt moment of its riſe. In her preſent ſituation it was not the wiſh of France, nor was it our intereſt that ſhe ſhould lay herſelf open to a war until her fleets had been refitted, and ſhe was in a condition to oppoſe with ſome appearance of ſucceſs. Had we known the ſtate of the French navy, it would have been early our advice to that Court to act a diſtant and reſerved part, until ſhe might have it in her power to do us ſome eſſential ſervice. It would have been our intimation that we, in the mean time, would keep the enemy at bay upon our territory, until ſhe was in a condition to demand of them, with ſome proper tone of voice, the independence of the States.

An immature attempt, on the part of France, might have proved fatal to our mutual hopes. There is no doubt but that her induſtry was great, in order that ſhe might be in a condition to do us ſervice. All Europe was witneſs of her induſtry to get together a maritime force. Why did the hatchet ply ſo conſtantly in every dock? Why were the materials for the conſtruction of a navy brought from every quarter? Amſterdam and Holland have obtained a free port on the coaſts of France, becauſe they have been willing to furniſh theſe articles. From the firſt moment of the controverſy, it is undeniable that France has been aſſiduouſly engaged to put herſelf in a condition to appear for us. Why were her armies ſo ſpeedily recruited? Why did the Sovereign retrench with ſuch œconomy the expences of his Government? Why did the court deny itſelf the brilliancy of feſtivals in former reigns? Was it not with a view to be the better able to aſſiſt America?

It will be eaſy to anſwer that queſtion, why it was not until after the capitulation of Saratoga, and ſo immediately ſubſequent to this capitulation, ſhe paid attention to the requiſition of our commiſſioners at Paris. It was becauſe ſhe was thereby encouraged to riſk a naval war ſooner than otherwiſe it might have been adviſable. Had it not been for this capitulation, ſhe might have put it off for ſome months longer. This capitulation, though a blow upon the enemy by land, yet affected greatly, tho' in a leſs direct manner, the maritime force of Britain. That treaſure which might have been expended in fitting out a larger fleet, was now wanted in order to raiſe another army. Lord Sandwich had told the Marquis Noailles that it would be in his power to have a fleet of fifty-one ſail of the line in commiſſion from the docks of England. He could produce but thirty-four.

The reſources of a nation may be compared, in one circumſtance, to the element of water. If you take away from the altitude of one part, you take away from the altitude of another; for the whole will not reſt until it is reduced to a level. The capitulation of an army may operate to reduce the naval force equally with the deſtruction of a fleet. Money, which conſtitutes the ſinews and the nerves of war, muſt fail for one, in proportion as it is neceſſary that it be employed for the other.

For theſe reaſons, the capitulation of Saratoga might have brought our ally forward in her determination to aſſiſt us. She might, on this account have appeared ſooner than perhaps it would have been prudent for her otherwiſe to have appeared. And does it not diſcover the utmoſt diſingenuity to obſerve, that the ſteps of this Court were ſlow to relieve us, when the very men who make this obſervation are thoſe whoſe complaint it was that her ſteps were too haſty to relieve us? Does it not diſcover the utmoſt ſtrength of national prejudice in Wilkes not to have acknowledged the ſingular goodneſs of the Court of France, in every circumſtance of her interpoſition for America? In that ſpeech to which we alluded there is much clear and deciſive ſentiment, which burns along like a fire upon the heath, and conſumes the ſtubble of a thouſand vain reaſonings before it. But in what touches on the conduct of the French Court, his prejudice, which is that of an Engliſhman, like a broad ditch filled with water, meets his underſtanding, and the power of truth itſelf cannot go beyond it. It may ſuffice to have ſaid theſe things with regard to the obſervation of this gentleman. I ſhall now ſubmit it, as the lawyers ſay, and reſt aſſured that the good ſenſe and good-will of my countrymen will ſupply what, with propriety, might be farther ſaid upon the ſubject.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

LONDON.

HOUSE of COMMONS, Monday, June 21.

THE Speaker having taken the chair at four o'clock, with a very full attendance of members, Lord North ſoon after roſe and acquainted the houſe, that the houſe of Bourbon having at length thrown off all diſguiſe, and taken a decided part with France and America againſt Great-Britain, it was thereby become indiſpenſibly neceſſary for us to put ourſelves into that poſture of defence at home, as might be beſt calculated to repel any attack our enemies might be meditating againſt us, either againſt Great-Britain or Ireland. He ſhould therefore propoſe to enable his Majeſty to raiſe a body of militia, equal to that at preſent voted. The procuring gentlemen qualified to ſerve as officers, he was apprehenſive would be found an object of ſome difficulty; but the preſent critical ſituation in which we ſtood, he hoped would induce perſons to ſtand forth. The noble Lord obſerved, that whatever the appearance of things might ſuggeſt to weak minds, nothing more than unanimity was wanting, and indeed he could not doubt ſeeing it reign in the fulleſt ſenſe of the word, when our danger made a general appeal: That danger, however, his Lordſhip remarked, was

but a momentary one, and he hoped we were not yet without ſome hopes. He then moved, that leave be given to bring in a bill to enable his Majeſty to augment the militia.

Mr. Fox did not riſe to oppoſe the motion. Differing, as he ever had, and perhaps ever ſhould, with the noble Lord on moſt points, he ſhould agree with him in the preſent one. He was the laſt perſon to ſtand in the way of any propoſition for putting Great-Britain into the beſt ſtate of defence it was capable of; but when he was ſaying this, was there nothing elſe to be conſidered? Was the maritime force of this country properly taken care of? Former miniſters had looked to the navy as the great bulwark of this country, and were thoſe of the preſent day going to change that mode of defence? Was another ſyſtem going to be adopted, and were all our hopes now to be reſted on the oppoſition we could make by our army? If not, why was it that our navy was ſo neglected? We had at this time five ſhips of the line kept at home for want of ſeamen, but could not ſeamen be procured? The noble Lord talked much of getting troops at any rate and by all means, but were no expedients to be adopted for procuring ſeamen? Why were not our merchant ſhips made to ſupply what they could, or why was not an embargo immediately laid in ſuch a caſe of emergency? Ten ſhips of the line, the honourable member ſaid, had been detached from Spain to join the French fleet, which would then amount to forty ſail of the line, and this being the caſe, he hoped Sir Charles Hardy would not be ſent out to ſea with no more than thirty-one, when he could have thoſe five ſhips as ſoon as manned, which he was of opinion ought to be done at all events.

The honourable member was not a little ſevere upon the miniſter, for having brought us into ſo dangerous a criſis, and of confeſſing that fact by the motion he now made of doubling the militia. But had the noble Lord left nothing to be thought? Would calling out the militia to the augmented number be ſufficient? That France and Spain really had an intention of invading this country he was very well aſſured of. They poſſibly might not be here to-day nor to-morrow, but that they had taken a reſolution of invading us, he was one amongſt the number to think it. Ireland was alſo to be attacked, and if that ſhould be the caſe, every means ſhould be taken to render our militia as ſerviceable as poſſible. That the faith of the nation was pledged to that body that they ſhould not be ſent out of the kingdom, he need not be told; but he would ſubmit it to the wiſdom of the houſe whether it would not be adviſeable, ſuch were our dangers, to render the militia liable to act in Ireland as well as in this country, ſhould ſuch circumſtances render it expedient, ſince we could not ſay to our enemies which particular country they ſhould attempt to invade, and it would be truly ridiculous indeed for us, ſhould they go to Ireland, to find that we had our troops confined here, and therefore could not aſſiſt that country: In fine, it would be abſurd in the extreme, while we could not ſay to our enemies come here, for here our ſtrength is, not to have it in our power to ſend part of our militia where the foe might be found to aſſail us.

The honourable member profeſſed himſelf to be the laſt perſon who would be thougnt invidious, or capable of reflecting on thoſe that held public ſtations, eſpecially when they were in private life; but he could not help aſking, if our fleets were at this time under the command of thoſe who could beſt ſerve their King and country, not merely from their profeſſional merit, but from that great name they had acquired, and which was now become ſo neceſſary to ſpirit and animate the Britiſh ſeamen.

After enlarging very conſiderably on all thoſe points, and ſtrengthening the obſervations to be deduced from them, he concluded, that he ſhould take, and the public alſo ought to take, the miniſter's motion for doubling the militia as a ſuſpicion, at leaſt, that an invaſion of this country, or Ireland, was to be expected from our enemies.

Lord Beauchamp ſeconded the propoſition of his noble friend, the miniſter. The militia of this country, he ſaid, amounted to about 30,000 men; but, from ſickneſs, diſcharges, and other caſualties, we could not give it credit for more than 20,000 effective troops, which were by no means enough at this time, when it was become expedient to guard the whole of our ſea-coaſt againſt the deſigns of the foe. With reſpect to rendering the militia liable to ſerve in Ireland as well as in England, the noble Lord could not but readily concur with the honourable member who had propoſed it. Ireland, he ſaid, was in a truly diſtreſſed ſituation, and required every ſupport we could give it. They had, he was given to underſtand, 10,000 effective men, but they had no magazines nor ſtores, nor any money neceſſary for the expences of a march, ſhould it be found neceſſary.

Mr. T. Townſhend profeſſed himſelf ſo far a friend to the motion, that he did not intend to give it the leaſt oppoſition. But he could not help obſerving, that the meaſure to be carried into a law ſeemed to be founded on a principle that had ever been, and ever would be, ruinous to this country—a principle merely of *defence*. To raiſe a great army ſolely for that purpoſe, is only to burden the ſtate, without affording any reaſon to hope that ſuch an army, except only in caſe of an invaſion, can be of eſſential ſervice to their country; and the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, by prefering the doubling of the militia to the raiſing of an equal number of regulars, proved that *defence* was alone his object. The noble Lord who had ſpoken laſt, had mentioned the aſſociated army of Ireland with reſpect, and indeed he could not have done otherwiſe, for turning out *volunteers* in the ſervice of their country; they deſerved all the applauſe their fellow-citizens could beſtow; he himſelf had a letter from Cork full of expreſſions greatly to the honour of the volunteers of that city, which owed its peace to that reſpectable body, after the regulars had marched from it on a report of a deſcent at Bantry-bay. He was glad to hear we had 12,000 effective men in Ireland; but was greatly alarmed to hear alſo, that no ſtores or magazines had been formed; and he could not but deteſt the dreadful practice of ſaddling ſuch enormous penſions on that unhappy country, as rendered her unable to defend herſelf. In ſuch a criſis, why was not the Iriſh parliament aſſembled?—Could miniſters juſtify themſelves for neglecting to call it together? It was impoſſible, he ſaid, that ſuch a chain of calamities as we had lately experienced could have ever happened, if there had not been ſomething wrong at bottom. He would ſpeak out like a man; *there were unſound hearts ſomewhere, and treachery and corruption had ruined us.* He did not accuſe the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, nor this, nor that member of adminiſtration; *but there was lurking in his Majeſty's cabinet ſomething that* SOLD *and* BETRAYED *us.*

He wiſhed to know why the noble Lord had not had recourſe to a general embargo, by which our ſhips, of which we have the greateſt need, might be ſpeedily manned?

Lord North was inſtantly brought up by thoſe expreſſions; he was ſenſible of the very heavy charges thrown out againſt his Majeſty's ſervants, but he did not think the preſent moment was a proper one for him to loſe his temper, or fly out into a warmth of expreſſion. As to treachery about the King's perſon, he did not know with what juſtice the honourable member had ſaid it, but he ſurely was not right in bringing ſuch heavy charges, unleſs he could ſelect any particular one of the miniſtry, or mention the grounds on which he had preſumed to arraign the whole of being traitors to their King and country.

As to another charge brought againſt him, namely, that of having neglected to lay an embargo, he did not think that ſtep would have been at all judicious, nor that it would have been of equal effect to the warm preſs that had been. An embargo, he ſaid, was very neceſſary, when ſhips were to be detained for any length of time; but when nothing more was intended by it than the procuring ſeamen, he did not think it ſo good a meaſure as a ſudden preſs; becauſe in the former caſe, ſeamen were alarmed time enough to get out of the way, ſo that the end of the embargo was entirely defeated.

With reſpect to the unemployed ſituations of the two great naval officers who had been often alluded to, he declared he never had driven them, or either of them, from the ſervice of their country; he reſpected them both, and he did aſſure the houſe that he never had ſtood in the way of their being employed in their great profeſſional lines.

The noble Lord again replied to the charge of traitor, and aſked the hon. gentleman who had brought it, why he did not impeach the miniſter he knew to be treacherous to his King and country? As to his own part, he would boldly lay claim to the beſt intentions, and aſſerted, that to thoſe who knew, or thoſe who would have occaſion to know him, his integrity would appear as fair as he would wiſh it.

Sir George Savile was much ſurpriſed to hear the miniſter propoſe, as it were, on the ſudden to double the militia, after he had ſuffered the houſe to ſit night after night on the militia bill with no more than twenty or thirty members preſent, and not to give in the leaſt intimation of the propoſition he has made, or think it worth his while once to come down, although he muſt have foreſeen the neceſſity of what he had now propoſed.

The worthy baronet particularly replied to a noble Lord's (Beauchamp's) deſcription of Ireland. He believed it to be in great diſtreſs, to have neither magazines nor money. But why was it? To whoſe door was it to be laid? And why were not the Parliament of that country called together, that they might deliberate on the beſt means for her defence?

The worthy baronet was very pointed and ſevere againſt the Lord Advocate of Scotland, who aſſerted, when the motion was made to addreſs the King againſt prorogning Parliament, that there was no occaſion to continue it ſitting, as the miniſtry were alone ſufficient to direct the affairs of the public on any caſe of emergency; whereas the miniſter had now fairly confeſſed, that in caſe of any emergency miniſtry could not do without Parliament. He was equally ſevere againſt the noble lord's calling our preſent danger a *momentary* one, when he abſolutely knew it was hanging over our heads ſome months ago, and might have taken every timely precaution againſt it.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland ſaid he ſhould have no bad apprehenſions, were our fleet, though but thirty one ſail of the line, to meet that of France and Spain united to the amount of upwards of 40, as ours were of much greater weight of metal; and as to what he had ſaid of the ſitting of Parliament, he had indeed aſſerted, that however neceſſary it might be in matters of deliberation, yet it was not neceſſary to give vigour and activity to meaſures, which more properly belonged to the executive power.

Sir George replied, and inſiſted upon it, that the preſent motion was a motion merely for the purpoſe of giving vigour and activity to the meaſures of government.

Col. Barre, in one of the beſt ſpeeches ever made in Parliament, laſhed miniſtry in the moſt poignant terms. He was indeed tremendouſly ſevere! The miniſter, he ſaid, had ſtarted a difficulty in getting officers for the additional number of militia. Why did not the noble lord ſpeak out? Officers were not to be had, then how were miniſtry to act? He would preſently ſolve the queſtion. The crown would be obliged to officer the regiments. This he begged leave to ſeriouſly caution the houſe againſt, for ſhould that once be ſuffered (and he ſaw how it was bringing about) there would be an end of our militia, and if he remembered right, it was in the ſeventh of Charles of France, when the militia of that country were raiſed to repel our invaſions, that they were officered by the crown, and afterwards made a ſtanding army, by which the liberty of that country was wholly deſtroyed, and the foundation of a deſpotic country laid.

The Right Hon. Colonel particularly addreſſed himſelf to the miniſter, to know if he had uſed every means in his power to put us into a ſtate of ſecurity, and whether the friendſhip of the city of London, always applied to in caſes of danger, had been ſought after in the preſent inſtance: if their militia might not be doubled, and the corporation be applied to for permiſſion to impreſs within the city. He then deſired to know whether miniſtry could anſwer for their conduct in ſuffering Lord Howe, and Admiral Keppel, to be ſitting amongſt them in cool debate, when the fear of an invaſion was ſo ſtrongly impreſſed on government. Was it fit that ſuch men ſhould remain at ſuch a time inactive ſpectators of their country's danger? Was it fit too to be told, that ſuch a man as Admiral Harland was ſuffered, in the midſt of our danger, to walk the ſtreets uncommiſſioned? Sir William Howe, General Burgoyne, and Sir Guy Carlton, how would miniſters anſwer for their being out of employ? Not one of thoſe able commanders were called forth on the preſent emergency, and yet would miniſtry take upon them to ſay, that the Generals employed were equal to thoſe he had named? Would any one of them dare to get up and avow it? If they would, he declared he ſhould like to hear it.

The Colonel now adverted to the charges his honourable friend (Mr. Townſhend) had brought againſt the miniſtry. He reminded the houſe, that ſome little time ago it had been ſaid, that had the miniſter been penſioned by France he could not have acted more for her intereſt. This aſſertion he now begged leave to adopt, and to avow, for it was ſtrictly true. The miniſter could not have acted more for the intereſt of France, had he received a penſion from her. The miniſter had thrown out a challenge, and he would now bring the charge home to him. There was no one thing he had done that had not been to the intereſt of our enemies. The Sovereign, and our country had been betrayed, and brought to ruin. This the noble Lord had done. *Him in the blue ribbon* (pointing to Lord North) *had done it.*

When the rebellion in America firſt broke out, there was nothing but a little mob to diſperſe, and 500 men with broomſticks would be, it was ſaid, ſufficient to do it. Afterwards, when it ripened into a war, a force the noble Lord knew to be inadequate to the purpoſe, was ſent out to ſuppreſs it. In the ſecond campaign, a naval and military armament was ſent juſt enough to have done our buſineſs in the firſt; in the third campaign juſt what would have been ſufficient for the ſecond, and ſo on. Always a little behind hand, always a little too late! When the Americans got head, and the rumour of French alliance was foretold, the Miniſter laughed at the idea till the Marquis de Noallies delivered in his reſcript. The moſt impolitic acts were made to bind America through intereſt and neceſſity to her ally. When it was too late, Commiſſioners were ſent out to treat with Congreſs, as if it had been merely to oblige France, by forcing her to diſcover whether ſhe meant to be ſincere or not in her engagements. The ſame obſervations too were to be made with regard to the manifeſto juſt received from the Spaniſh Ambaſſador. Then in thoſe inſtances of the miniſter's conduct, how would it have been poſſible for him to have ſerved the French court more effectually? He would not ſay that the noble Lord had been bribed by France, tho' the time has been, when the miniſters of this country were bribed by that power; but this he would ſay, that the noble Lord, had he been bribed, could not have acted more for the proſperity of France, or the deſtruction of this country.

And now, to ſpeak a word or two ſeriouſly, how was it that the noble Lord, after all this, ſhould dare to come down to the houſe, and look the members in the face with a ſmile? *Was he really ſo far ſunk in damnation*, that he was unable to feel, or incapable of thinking like other men? Was he ſecured then againſt all ſhame? Or was he to aſſume to himſelf a right of ruining the Britiſh empire entirely, becauſe he had already ruined one half of it? Or his time perhaps was not yet come. The right hon. member might indeed be aſked why he did not impeach the noble Lord, and he had an anſwer for it. He had one hundred and fifty reaſons in his eye againſt the meaſure, that is, he ſaw a majority of 150 on the other ſide.

The miniſter had talked very loudly of unanimity, but how was unanimity to be obſerved under ſuch an adminiſtration? A worthy member indeed (Sir Philip Jennings Clerke) had ſome time ago attempted to introduce ſome virtue into the houſe, by bringing in a bill for the excluding all contractors. The noble Lord, indeed, had procured unanimity on that occaſion; he got a friend to make a ſpeech, after which he moved to have the bill put off for four months, and marched out at the head of the contractors. This is the unanimity the noble Lord would have prevail.

He now, with a piercing eye, directed himſelf towards the miniſter, and aſked him, however he might be enriched by his auxiliaries, if he thought himſelf competent to the preſent buſineſs of the ſtate; or if the noble Lord would get up and tell the Houſe, that he was able to carry on a war with the Houſe of Bourbon. He who had not been able to carry on a war againſt France and America, or againſt America alone! The Miniſter he ſaid had talked much of his integrity, and that all the world knew this of him, and that of him, but he had taught himſelf to look on that Houſe as the world, and the bit of a blue ſky juſt over his head as the whole of the firmament, otherwiſe he would not want to be told that the world had long and juſtly execrated his councils, and the miſeries they had brought upon us.

The Colonel attacked the Miniſter upon the want of an ally, and told him, the only allies he now had, was ſuch allies *as the little dirty Morning Poſt.* That was the only ally the Miniſter now had, and while his innocence was trumpeted up in that, all the world to be ſure knew of his integrity.

The Colonel concluded with truſting, that when the day of impeachment did arrive, the Miniſter would have no cauſe to complain of the injuſtice of the public, however ſevere his puniſhment ſhould be found.

Sir George Savile ſpoke a ſecond time, highly cenſured the miniſters ſaying we are not without hopes, and hoped that when the French invaded us, if they really meant it, that our troops would be found ready, and that we ſhould not have to refer the French to the votes of the Houſe for an army of 60,000.

Mr. George Onſlow wondered to hear ſuch a deſpondency prevail in the Houſe. We have 63,000 land forces now in the kingdom, including the preſent militia; and the great Duke of Marlborough had ſaid in his time, that 50,000 was fully ſufficient for the defence of this nation. He deſired that half pay officers in the regulars might be admitted to ſerve in the militia; and he mentioned himſelf and ſeveral others who would be glad to ſerve, but are diſqualified as the act ſtands.

Mr. Alderman Sawbridge diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a moſt pathetic ſpeech: He ſaid he was willing to offer his fortune and his life for the defence of his country at this moſt dangerous criſis; and he was going to meet a ſett of men this day who would do the ſame, the Common Council of London; but he would tell the noble Lord in the blue ribband to his face, that they would do it conditionally, not a ſhilling nor a man would they grant while he and his colleagues were in office. He then declared it was treachery in him, knowing his own want of abilities, to ſtay in office; he told him he had promiſed to reſign when an abler man could be found; and he appealed to the ſenſe of the nation if there were many to be found ſo very incapable. He was always aſleep to the public welfare, but active and awake for his own intereſt, when any office or emolument became vacant for himſelf, or any reverſion for his family.

Lord North roſe to reply; and when he came to that part of his anſwer which reſpected the reverſion of a place in the Treaſury, which he had lately obtained for his youngeſt ſon, and had recapitulated all the emoluments his family enjoyed, which he affirmed were ſmall in compariſon of his predeceſſors, and had mentioned that it was a numerous family, whoſe father had ſacrificed twelve years to a laborious employment, and when he went out of it would go out poorer than he came in, he was totally overpowered by the many ſevere things that had been ſaid againſt him in the courſe of the debate, and he ſhed tears abundantly. The queſtion was loudly called for, but his Lordſhip finiſhed his defence, and ſolemnly declared he had long wiſhed to reſign, but was not permitted.

BOSTON, *October 16.*

We hear the Council of this State have received letters from General Washington, dated the 7th inst. making a requisition of a number of seamen, for which he is like soon to find an honourable employment, in the prosecution of his great plans. It is not doubted but he will soon be furnished with the number required, as several sea commanders have already engaged with spirit to raise and lead forward the men; and as no people are more ready to engage in public enterprize adapted to their genius, than the brave race of sailors, the Commander in Chief, we are told, makes no doubt the Sound will soon be open, through which this body of men may pass with ease and safety, to their place of destination.

Extract of a letter, dated Nantz, August 12, 1779.

"The present appearances in the political affairs of Europe are distressing and humiliating for England. Not one power has declared in her favour; and France and Spain are united against her. The utmost efforts of the British ministry, have produced *only* about 40 sail of the line, which are now blocked up in the Channel, by 66 ships of the line belonging to her united enemies, besides frigates and small ships of war, which augment the number to 110 sail.

"King George has by proclamation ordered the cattle to be driven from his sea-coast, fearing a descent from the French, who have at least 60,000 men between Brest and Dunkirk. We suppose ourselves on the eve of a great event, some think a peace, as England, driven to the last extremity, will be obliged to comply with any terms."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in l'Orient, dated August 18, 1779.

"Sixty-four sail of the line, and 47 frigates, and smaller vessels of war (French and Spanish) are now in the Channel.—Sixty thousand French troops are embarking with all expedition, at St. Maloes, &c.—Gibraltar is blocked up by sea, by seven Spanish men of war and several frigates, and also by land, by 30,000 men; it cannot stand out long for want of provisions.—You will see that England has offered us our independence; *a very great favour to be sure!* The King of Prussia has ordered the States of Holland, in very spirited terms, a strict neutrality.---- Portugal, I suppose, will very soon follow France and Spain.----The English fleet consists of 36 sail of the line, and 10 frigates. They have been obliged to go into port."

Extract of another letter from the same place, dated August 20, 1779.

"M. D'Orvillier, with 66 ships of the line, French and Spanish, in the Channel: Since the 10th instant, 50 or 60,000 men embarked on board 550 transports, in the ports of de Grace, St. Maloes and Grandville, waiting for the signal. Great-Britain, with about 50 ships of the line, off Torbay and St. Helen's, and a great number of militia on their coast; without any allies, or such only as offer their mediation for a peace: Several are of opinion that this last will take place. If Capt. Thompson tarries a few days longer in this port, he will certainly bring you some great news."

FISH-KILL, *October 28.*

We hear that several vessels sunk by the enemy near Sandy-Hook, in order to obstruct the channel, were drove on the Jersey shore; which, it is said, has rendered their scheme abortive.

Part of our grand army are moving their camp a little nearer to New-York; and it is supposed the remainder will soon follow.

WILLIAMSBURG, *October 23.*

On the 9th of September last, two schooners from South Quay fell in with and was chased by the brigantine Spitfire and sloop Lady Dunmore, two privateers from New-York, a few leagues to the southward of Ocracock; the chase continued several hours, after which it fell quite calm, and Captain Bell, of the schooner Nancy Bacon, was obliged to strike to the brig, as was Captain Alexander Stewart, of the other schooner, to the sloop, the sloop and brig continued in company until the 23d, when they were overtaken in the late violent gale a little to the southward of the Gulph Stream, in which the brig foundered with Captain Bell and other American prisoners to the number of 40 on board. The sloop Lady Dunmore took a Spanish packet, with the mail, &c. from Havannah bound for Corunna, in Spain, while Captain Stewart was on board. Twenty leagues at sea, to the northward of Cape Charles, the Captain of the sloop gave Captain Stewart and twelve other prisoners a small yawl, with 20 biscuits and three gallons of water, with which they got to the Eastern-Shore, after being part of two days and a night at sea.

TRENTON, *October 27.*

We are informed, that a party of the enemy's light dragoons, consisting of about 100, landed on Tuesday night last at Sandy Point above Amboy, and proceeded on to Bound Brook, where they burnt some stores; from thence they went up to Van Veghter's bridge and burnt 18 boats; and from thence to Somerset court-house, which they likewise burnt; and then returned by the way of Brunswick to South-Amboy. The militia turned out and annoyed them very considerably. They killed the horse of the commanding officer, a Colonel, and made him prisoner, and also one private, besides two or three horses. 'Tis thought several of the enemy were wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, *November 3.*

Extract of a letter received by a gentleman in this town, from Guetaria, in Biscay, dated Sept. 2, 1779.

"By the second article of your letter, you desire me to acquaint you what passes in these parts concerning news; those of consideration are generally kept very much a secret, however, I shall let you know those which are public, and have their confirmation.

"By last post we have advice of the Royal Spanish fleet, commanded by His Excellency Don Louis de Cordova, was in the English channel, composed of 41 ships of the line, a large number of frigates and other armed vessels; with these have joined those of Count de Orvilleirs, consisting of 32 ships of the line and a number of frigates; these two fleets joined together, amount to 73 ships of the line and a great many frigates, besides other vessels of war, destined to intercept the English fleet that cruizes off said coast. Should they be lucky to meet with the enemy, we hope they will fill up their object, adding honor to the Admiral and his Allied, to our arms by their natural ardent zeal in defence, and with victory to both colours.

"We have also advice, that from 50 to 60 thousand strong are ready to embark from the coast of France to that of England and Ireland; for which purpose there are the corresponding number of transports to take them in at the first notice.

"Gibraltar is besieged on the land side, with 30,000 troops, and taken care of by the sea side, with seven ships of the line to prevent succours; these, wanting no doubt, must submit by famine, as already provisions are scarce with them."

Extract of a letter from l'Orient, dated August 20, received by Capt. Thompson, arrived at an Eastern port.

"Captain Paul Jones, in a frigate of 40 guns, sailed a few days since in company with the Alliance and five other vessels of war, on a cruize under the American flag.

"The English fleet is now blocked up by the United fleets of France and Spain, consisting of 60 sail of the line, besides frigates.

"Gibraltar is blocked up by the Spaniards, and reinforcements are sent to D'Estaing to support his superiority in the West-Indies. Besides this 40,000 troops are assembled about Havre and St. Maloes, were there are transports collected sufficient to transport them to England or Ireland.

"By these means, the tyrant of England may soon expect to see the cruelties he has caused in America, carried to his own door."

Since our last was sent into Egg-Harbour the ship Ambuscade, Capt. Munns, from Oporto for New-York. Also a sloop, taken by Captain Gardiner, of this port, bound from St. Christophers for New-York, with 120 hogsheads of rum.

Last Sunday evening a very extraordinary meteor appeared in the Heavens to the Southwest. About 6 o'clock a beam of light darted up from the horizon to the height of 15 degrees; its direction was at first nearly in a right line, but afterwards it became waved, and the several bendings gradually encreased. Its brightness was thought to be equal to that of the stars for about 15 minutes, it then grew more faint and totally disappeared with the twilight.

GENERAL MILITIA ORDERS.

Philadelphia, October 27, 1779.

THE Classes of the Militia lately called, being designed to co-operate with the fleet of the Count D'Estaing, there will be sufficient time (after authentic advice is received of his arrival on the coast) to reach the rendezvous appointed by his Excellency General Washington.—The directions of the President, as Commander in Chief of the Militia, in the mean time, are----

That every officer and soldier hold himself in readiness at a day's notice, equipped in the best manner possible, with a due regard to the season. It is expected that tents will be provided for both officers and soldiers, but the insufficiency of the public stores will require their endeavouring to provide themselves with proper clothing.—It is expected that every one will bring his own blanket and haversack, and though the march will not probably be long, shoes will be an important article, which it is hoped each militia man will not neglect to procure. Blankets or accoutrements lost, *otherwise than by neglect*, will be paid for by the public.

Every soldier will bring his arms bright, clean and in good order; his accoutrements compleatly fitted; and the officers are expected to be attentive to this order before they march.—The carrying of heavy boxes and trunks has at all times been found so inconvenient, and is so unmilitary, that the President hopes it will not be done on this occasion; and to prevent any inconvenience to the officers, a number of portmanteaus are provided, for which they will apply (when marching orders are received) to Dr. Jackson, Quarter-master of the division, who will deliver them in certain settled proportions.

As the great encouragement given in this service does not seem generally known, the President thinks proper to repeat it on this occasion, viz.

First, One hundred and thirty-three dollars and one third of a dollar bounty, of which £20 in hand when the orders for marching are issued; £20 to the family, during the absence of the militia-man; and the remainder on compleating the term of service.

Second, The usual pay.

Third, Stores to be issued (when in actual service) as to the continental troops, viz. Rum or Spirits at 5s. per gallon; Brown Sugar 3s. 9d. per lb. Tea 12s. per ditto; Hard Soap 1s. 3d. per ditto; Tobacco 9d. per ditto.

The President directs the Light Horse to be divided into two equal squads, each properly officered, one to march with the division, the other to relieve, as the horses in service may require, at a season when forage is scarce, and the duty will be severe.

Colonel Eyres, Commandant of the Artillery, will select three of the lightest brass pieces, and if any repairs are necessary to the carriages or ammunition carts, apply to Captain Stiles, who will see that what is necessary is done as soon as possible.

The President persuades himself, that, after assuring the troops he shall lead them to the field and partake of their danger and fatigue, it is unnecessary to add, that every attention to their comfort and convenience will be paid, both before and in the field, as far as circumstances will admit, and he hopes that all misunderstandings between them as fellow citizens will now be done away and forgotten; that the common enemy will engross the attention of the whole, and harmony and friendship subsist between officers and men, and between the different corps, so as to make the tour of duty pleasant to themselves and beneficial to their country. Such a line of conduct will not only be highly honorable to themselves, but the President will consider it a particular mark of friendship and favour conferred on himself.

Col. Bull will act as Adjutant-General on the expedition.—David Jackson, Esq; as Quarter-Master General.—Dr. Hutchinson, Surgeon and Physician General.—The Hon. James Searle, Esq; Mr. Shields,* and Mr. Ingersol, are appointed Aids-de Camp.—Major Eustace, an A. D. C. extra.—All orders delivered by Col. Bull and the Gentlemen last named, or either of them, are to be obeyed.

* *This Gentleman, tho' a stranger, will, it is presumed, be very acceptable to the troops, as he has left his native country, tho' possessed of a very handsome fortune, to become a citizen of the free and independent state of Pennsylvania, and is anxious to share in the honour of terminating the war.*

IN COUNCIL, *Philadelphia, October 30, 1779.*

The Board, taking into consideration the state of the public highways, and that by a late Act of Assembly, passed the 30th of September, 1779, the laws on this subject are now revised, and provision made for that purpose:

Resolved, That the several Supervisors of the highways be directed to proceed immediately to the repair of the highways before the winter sets in, and that in such townships or districts where no Supervisors have been elected, agreeable to an Act of Assembly passed the 21st day of March 1772, three or more Justices do make an appointment, as by said law directed, of Supervisors. And it is enjoined and recommended to the said Justices and others to proceed against delinquent Supervisors, as by said law is directed.

Extract from the Minutes,
T. MATLACK, *Secretary.*

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

AT NINE o'CLOCK, To-morrow Morning,
At the House of JOSEPH PEMBERTON, Esq.
IN CHESTNUT-STREET,
WILL BE SOLD, by Public Vendue,
Sundry Houshold & Kitchen Furniture,
CONSISTING OF

BEDS and Sacking-bottom Bedsteads, Mahogany Tables and Chairs, a Book-case, Looking-glasses, Bed-curtains, a good Jack, and a Variety of Kitchen Furniture, an elegant double Flint Glass Pyramid, two thick Silver plated Chasing-dishes and Stands, one Pair Ditto elegant fluted Candlesticks, one Ditto Cross and Lamp, two handsome Clocks, and a Variety of other Articles.

N. B. The Money to be paid at the Time of Sale, or at Delivery of the Bills. 6tw.

Leathern Ink-pots for the Pocket,

WITH receptacles for PENS, invented by the famous Artist CLARKE, of Edinburgh; they are of great utility to all, but especially to travelling Gentlemen in the Military, Naval or Commercial Departments; may now be had at BELL'S Book-store, next door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-street, Philadelphia.

N. B. DILWORTH'S SPELLING-BOOKS by the dozen, with variety of BOOKS in all sorts of Literature, may also be had at Bell's Book-Store. ‡

Chester County, October 28, 1779.

THE Collectors of the several Taxes are hereby required to make their Payments on or before the 22d day of November next, otherwise they may expect to be proceeded against as the Law directs, without further Notice.

DAVID CLOYD,
ANDREW BOYD,
BENJAMIN FRANNAN } Commissioners.

FOUND,

On Friday and Saturday last, upon the Commons,

TWO BUNDLES, consisting of divers sorts of Wearing Apparel for men, women and children. The owner or owners, upon proving their property, and paying the charge of this advertisement, may have them again, by applying to BENJAMIN HUGGINS, opposite the Lamp, in Coats's Alley. ‡tw.

WAS left with the subscriber, in Evesham township, in the State of New Jersey, three months ago, by a gentleman of the name of Joseph Mollinet, A BRINDLE COW, with request that she should be taken care of for a few days, when he would call for her, and pay the expences. He is hereby desired to come, pay the charges, and take her away in four weeks from the date hereof, or she will be sold for the same.

October 30, 1779. JOSEPH HAMMITT.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

ON Friday the 12th day of November at the dwelling house of *Robert M'Curdy*, in Leacock township, Lancaster county:

THREE PLANTATIONS situate in the said township, viz. The Plantation on which the said Robert M'Curdy now dwelleth; containing 130 acres and allowance, with a dwelling house and barn, a good orchard, and about 5 acres good meadow. One adjoining, containing 200 acres and allowance, with a dwelling house, barn and spring house, a good orchard, about 120 acres clear, 10 whereof is good meadow. One other about one mile distant from the last described, containing 50 acres with allowance, with a dwelling house, about 30 acres clear. The Sale to begin at 9 o'clock on said day. The Conditions will be made known at the time of sale, attendance given and indisputable titles made by

WILLIAM PORTER,
ROBERT M'CURDY.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

DESERTED, in the night of the 20th instant, from CAPT. BENJAMIN FLOWER'S Regiment of Artillery and Artificers, stationed at the public works near Carlisle, the following persons, *viz.* WILLIAM LOWE, a smart well-made fellow, by trade a Blacksmith, born in England, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, smooth face, fair complexion, short dark coloured hair, and has lost some of his fore teeth. JOSEPH LOWE, born in England, by trade a Nailor, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, short black hair, swarthy complexion, remarkable for having a piece out of one of his ears, as he says bit out by a man; had on, when he went away, a deep blue broadcloth coat and jacket, round beaver hat, bound with velvet binding, almost new, and silver plated buckles. Whoever takes up and secures the above deserters, in order that they may join their regiment again, shall receive the above reward, or *Fifty Dollars* for each, and all reasonable charges, paid by

October 24 1779. JOHN JORDAN, Captain.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable, in Carlisle, Cumberland county, on the night of the 20th instant, TWO MARES, one a dark chestnut, branded on the near shoulder with the letter K a rose on both sides of her neck, beginning near her shoulder, and turning the hair until near her ear, some few white hairs growing in that on the nigh side of her neck; she is about 14 hands high, 5 years old, paces a travel, and trots lofty; the property of Robert Gilchrist, in Paxton, Lancaster county. The other a dark sorrel, about the same size, a natural pacer, shod all round, branded on the nigh shoulder S, and on the nigh buttock B; the property of Samuel Buchanan, of Cumberland. Whoever secures said mares, with the thief or thieves, so that the subscriber or owners may have them again, shall have the above reward, or for the mares only, TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, and reasonable charges, paid by

Oct. 23, 1779. WILLIAM FAKEN, Tavern-keeper.

Chester County, October 24, 1779.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, near the Yellow Spring, a dark brown GELDING, seven years old past, about 14 hands 3 inches high, a strong well made draught horse, rather slab sided, has a bald face, some white on his feet, branded, last spring, R H. on the near buttock, switch tail, shod all round, paces and trots. Whoever takes up the thief, if stolen, and Gelding, so that the thief may be brought to justice, and the owner get his horse again, shall receive the above Reward, or Fifty Dollars for the Horse only, if delivered to R. Howell, D. Q. M. G. near Downing's Town, or the subscriber,

JOHN BOGGS.

East Marlborough, Chester County, 25th of 10th Mo. 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, the 15th of last Month, a likely old sorrel MARE, about 14 hands high, has a small star and snip. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

CALEB SWAYNE.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on immediately,

THAT old accuſtomed INN, known by the Name of The BLACK HORSE TAVERN, in Black-Horſe Alley. It is now repaired from the Injuries it had received from the Britiſh Army while in this City, and fitted up for the reception of cuſtomers. For terms, apply to

Col. BENJAMIN FLOWER, in Pear-ſtreet.

WHEREAS the eſtates of James Rankin, late of the county of York, Yeoman, and John Wilſon, late of the county of Cumberland, Huſbandman, having been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid county, do hereby give notice, That the eſtates of the ſaid James Rankin and John Wilſon, conſiſting of the following tracts of land, that is to ſay, James Rankin's, No. 1. Four hundred and twenty-ſeven acres, and the uſual allowance for roads, &c. ſituate on both ſides of Yellow Breeches creek, between the lands of William Moore and John Glen, in Middleton townſhip, Cumberland county, about four miles from the town of Carliſle, on which is a large improvement. No. 2. One hundred and thirty-ſix acres and 69 perches, and the uſual allowance for roads, &c. adjoining the former tract; no improvement on it. John Wilſon's, Eighty acres of woodland, ſituate in Allen townſhip, Cumberland county, adjoining Richard Rodgers and Alexander Wilſon. All which will be ſold by public vendue, at the Court houſe at Carliſle, on the 16th day of November next. The ſales will continue from day to day, till the whole be diſpoſed of.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, as follows, *to wit.* One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth of the purchaſe money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given as by law directed.

And we the Agents do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or any of them, and creditors of the ſaid James Rankin and John Wilſon, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, within the time limited by law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof. GEORGE STEVENSON, JOHN BOGGS, } Agents.

Carliſle, October 7, 1779.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of JAMES DUNLAP, in New-Britain townſhip, Bucks county, on the 21ſt inſt. A SORREL MARE, 15 years of age, 14 hands and a half high, has a large ſt eak of white down her face, a horſe-ſhoe mark on the upper part of her near buttock, occaſioned by the kick of a horſe, trots and hand-gallops, and will pace a ſlow travel. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare and thief, ſo that the owner may get the mare, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or *One Hundred Dollars* for the mare, and reaſonable charges, paid by

October 22, 1779. † JAMES DUNLAP.

Chriſtiana Bridge, October 20, 1779.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, but ſuppoſed the latter, from the ſubſcriber, at Chriſtiana Bridge, New-Caſtle county, on or about the 10th inſtant, A BROWN GELDING, 14 hands and an half high, ſeven years old, long mane, ſwitch tail, two white feet, branded on the near buttock WA, though ſcarce diſcernable, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, paces, trots and canters well, loſty carriage, but throws his noſe rather too much out, ſhod all round. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe, ſhall receive *Fifty Dollars* reward, and for thief and horſe the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by LEVY HOLLINGSWORTH, in Philadelphia, or SOLOMON MAXWELL. §

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or ſtolen, on the 22d of October inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Solebury townſhip, Bucks county, a bay mare COLT, two years old laſt ſpring, 13½ hands high, a natural trotter, round built, and in good order, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, ſome white on the near hind foot, a ſcar or blemiſh on the fore ſide of the off hind leg a little above the footlock, and has been ſomewhat uſed to the ſaddle. Whoever ſecures ſaid Colt, ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ EBENEZER DOAN.

New-Caſtle County, October 10, 1779.

WAS committed to the goal of this county, on the 10th day of July laſt, a Negroe man named DICK, who confeſſes he is the property of Capt. James Seemore, of Bermuda, and that he ran away from Capt. Benjamin Ward, when lying at Faſt Landing in Kent county, on Delaware. Therefore the ſaid Capt. Seemore or Capt. Ward, or ſome other perſon in their abſence, is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away in thirty days from the above date, otherwiſe he will be ſold for his fees, by THOMAS CLARK, Goaler. ¶ 1w.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, about the 1ſt of October inſt. living in Whitemarſh townſhip, Philadelphia county, a ſmall brindle young COW. The owner, proving his property, and paying charges, may have her again.

¶ GEORGE HOCKER.

CAME to the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, in Eaſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, the 14th of June laſt, a two-year old ſmall rediſh coloured brindle STEER. The owner, proving property and paying charges, may have him again.

Oct. 16, 1779. ¶ HENRY BARKER.

TAKEN up, the 27th day of September laſt, A BLACK HORSE, about 14 hands and an half high, has a ſtar in his forehead, his hind feet white, and his fore feet white a little above the hoof; he had no ſhoes on. The owner, by applying at ELIAS KERPER's place, in Germantown townſhip, about nine miles from Philadelphia, proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Upper Milford townſhip, Northampton county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the 16th day of June, 1778, A Bay HORSE, with the geers on his neck, has a ſpot on the right ſide of his back where no hairs grow, 11 years old, 15 hands high, paces and trots. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JOHN RERIG. ¶

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, near the Warren tavern, on Lancaſter road, ſome time in April laſt, A dark brindled BULL, three years old, has neat ſmall horns inclining inwards, rough in his forehead, ſome white about his flank and the end of his tail, and ſuppoſed to be ear-marked. Whoever will give information of the bull, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have TWENTY DOLLARS Reward, and if brought home, reaſonable charges. JOHN BARTHOLOMEW. ¶ *Oct. 6.*

Lottery-Office, September 28, 1779.

THE Sale and Renewal of Tickets for the Third Claſs of the Lottery of the United Sates, will commence this day. Hours for ſale and renewal are from Nine to Twelve o' clock in the morning, and from Three to Five in the afternoon.

The Managers inform the Public, they are preparing every neceſſary to begin the drawing as ſoon as returns can be received from the different States; having no doubt of a ready and quick ſale, as this and the laſt Claſs are ſo evidently in favour of the Adventurer. The high Prizes in the Third amounting to 850,000 Dollars, and thoſe in the Laſt Claſs exceeding the firſt coſt of the Tickets, *One Million of Dollars.*

The different Printers throughout the United States are deſired to publiſh the above.

Deer Creek, Hartford County, September 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, in Weſt-Nottingham, Cæcil County, Maryland, containing 62 acres of excellent good land, about one half thereof cleared and in good repair, the other half good woodland; 8 or 9 acres of good meadow, and more may be made and watered with a good ſtream running thro' the place, the reſt of the land arable and good for grain. On the premiſes are a good two ſtory brick houſe, 35 feet by 27, and cellar under the whole; a kitchen adjoining, a garden paled in, good young orchard, a well of excellent water at the door, good barn, ſtables, ſhed, &c. well conſtructed for a tavern or ſtore. Said place is now and has been under licence for a tavern 25 years paſt, and is eſteemed to be as good a ſtand for that purpoſe as any in the State, known by the ſign of *Liberty Pole*, and is alſo a ſtage for the Philadelphia poſt. The ſituation is pleaſant and healthy, in the center of a rich country, at the croſſing of two very public roads, leading from Peach-bottom and Bald-friars Ferries to Chriſtiana, and from Charles-Town to Lancaſter, and is contiguous to ſeveral mills and places of public worſhip. If the place is not ſold before next March it will be lett. Any perſon inclining to view the ſame, may be fully ſatisfied by applying to Mr. James Cumings, now living thereon, or to the ſubſcriber,---who has another plantation for ſale, ſituate in Hartford county, in the ſame State, and near to the Quakers meeting-houſe, very convenient to mills and places of worſhip of different denominations; it contains 105 acres, about 35 cleared and under good fence, five or ſix acres of meadow, and more may be added to it, the land well timbered; there is an excellent orchard, the fruit of which is greatly eſteemed for producing fine Cyder; a large young peach orchard, and ſundry other fruit trees, and a never-failing ſpring of water convenient to the houſe. The houſes on ſaid premiſes are but ſmall, but a large barn, a ſtable, milk-houſe and ſundry other conveniences. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, by applying to the ſubſcriber, may view the whole, who will give an indiſputable title to the ſame. † JOHN PATRICK.

October 15, 1779.

CAME to the Subſcriber, living in Lower Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, a dark brown HORSE COLT, about 13 hands high, trots and paces, ſuppoſed to be about three years old laſt ſpring. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

§ MARGARET GOODMAN.

To be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 15th day of November, in the town of Reading,

TWO adjoining tracts of Land, with two Plantations, one of them under leaſe, with crops in the ground, ſituate in Comru townſhip, in the county of Berks, three miles and an half from Reading, containing between three and four hundred acres. There is a fulling-mill on one tract, out of repair at preſent. On the other tract is erected a compleat wire-works and tilting-hammer, with a ſufficiency of water for three or four more water-wheels on an excellent ſtream running thro' the whole; with all the ſtock on hand, among which are upwards of two thouſand pounds worth of card and other wire, a number of cards and card teeth leather, and machines for cutting teeth for cards, &c. &c. twenty or thirty ſheep, &c. There is on ſaid tracts 30 or 40 acres of good meadow, and much more may be made; plenty of timber and wood. Conditions will be made known at the time of ſale. §

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, intituled, *An Act for more effectually preventing engroſſing and foreſtalling; for the encouragement of commerce and the fair trader, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned,* paſſed the eighth day of October, One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine, it is enacted, That no perſon or perſons within this Commonwealth, except the original importer, conſignee or manufacturer (and except as is herein excepted) ſhall, from and after the 20th day of October inſtant, preſume to ſell, or expoſe to ſale, any goods, wares or merchandize, before he, ſhe or they ſhall obtain a permit for ſo doing, from ſome one of the Commiſſioners of Trade herein after named, of the proper county where ſuch ſeller reſides:

Therefore we, the Commiſſioners of Trade for the county of Philadelphia, do hereby give notice to all perſons concerned, that they may govern themſelves accordingly.

Permits are granted by each of the Commiſſioners, at their reſpective dwellings.

¶ JAMES HAZLET, DAVID SNYDER, ISRAEL JONES, ANDREW CRAWFORD, JOSIAH HART, MICHAEL CROLL, JOHN RICHADS, } Commiſſioners of Trade.

Five Hundred Pounds Reward.

ON Thurſday, the 30th of September laſt, was cut away from her anchoring off Cape-Henlopen, near the Light-houſe, the prize ſloop Recovery, a Bermudian built veſſel, Gervald Forreſter commander, on his paſſage from Egg-Harbour to this city. Her cargoe conſiſted of 13 hogſheads and 12 tierces of molaſſes, five hogſheads and one tierce of good ſugar. On ſaid morning of the 30th of September laſt ſaid commander went on ſhore to Lewis-town for a pilot, leaving only one man on board, and during his abſence the veſſel was boarded by a few men, ſuppoſed to be refugees or tories, who carried her off. The above reward will be given for ſaid veſſel and cargoe, or ONE THOUSAND POUNDS for veſſel, cargoe and pirates. It is hoped that whatever port on the continent the ſaid pirates ſhould arrive at, they, with the veſſel and cargoe, will be taken proper care of until the owners have notice of her arrival.

‡ GERVALD FORRESTER, and Co.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the paſture of JESSE HAWKENS, the 23d of Sept. laſt, a BLACK HORSE, about 14 hands high, in good order, one of his hind feet white, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, trots and paces, is not ſhod, and has neither brand nor ear-mark that can be remembered. Whoever delivers ſaid horſe to WILLIAM MICHENER, living in the Manor of Moreland, and county of Philadelphia, ſhall receive *Forty Dollars* reward, and for the thief, if brought to juſtice, *Forty Dollars* more, paid by WILLIAM MICHENER. ‡

FOR SALE,

A COMMODIOUS three ſtory Brick HOUSE, pleaſantly ſituate at the corner of Front and South-ſtreets, and oppoſite Mr. William Brown's Vendue ſtore, containing two rooms on a floor, with a large kitchen and piazza between. For terms, apply to Mr. Jonathan Penroſe, oppoſite the Fountain tavern, in Southwark, or Thomas Rowan, at ſaid Penroſe's. ¶

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's houſe, on Saturday night, the 16th inſtant, four ſuits of Clothes, viz. one blue, has been turned; another deep blue, ſuperfine, with baſket buttons; another ſuperfine brown, and the fourth of ſuperfine white, a good deal worn. Two Pocket-books, one worked, ſuppoſed to contain between ſeven and eight hundred pounds, all in large bills; the other a large leather pocket-book, containing a great number of papers, of no value but to the owner, and about three hundred dollars in caſh. Two pairs of ſilver buckles, one pair open work, weighing 38 pennyweight; the other pair oval, ſlightly carved, weight not known; a white drilling jacket, and a brown ditto, of Bath coating, with jet buttons; and a beaver hat much worn. Whoever apprehends ſaid thief or thieves, with the goods above mentioned, ſo as he or they be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Two Hundred Dollars for the money and clothes, paid by WILLIAM HAMBLE, living near Almond ſtreet, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia. †

WANTED,

IN ſome public part of this City, an Office with lodging and board for two gentlemen, in a genteel family. Enquire of the Printers.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, A large pale red milch COW. The owner, proving his property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

September 24, 1779. § CALEB ARMITAGE.

CAME to the plantation of the Subſcriber, living in Bethlehem townſhip, Northampton county, on the 20th day of June laſt, A BAY MARE, about 14 hands high, ſuppoſed to be about 12 years old, a natural pacer, has a blemiſh in her left eye, and ſome white on both hind feet. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

September 12, 1779. † JOSEPH JONES.

Fifteen Hundred Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain WILLIAM COOPER, of Oxford townſhip, Cheſter county, State of Pennſylvania, did, on the 22d of September 1779, by force of arms and ſtrong hand, commit an aſſault and battery upon the body of Jeſſe Jordan, in the ſame townſhip aforeſaid, ſo that the ſaid Jordan died of his wounds in about 15 hours afterwards, and ſaid Cooper hath abſconded ever ſince; he is about 35 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, a little pock pitted, ſhort light-coloured brown hair, grey eyes, ſoft and ſlow in ſpeech, womaniſh like, leans forward as he walks; his clothes uncertain, as he had different colours; it is probable he may ride a mare, as all the creatures he had were mares; he has relations in York county, Virginia, and Carolina. Whoever takes up ſaid Cooper, and confines him in the gaol of Cheſter county aforeſaid, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by RACHAEL JORDAN. †

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Cheltenham townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 23d of September laſt, an old RED COW, that gives milk, ſhe has a crop on her left ear, and ſome white ſpots on her belly. The owner applying, proving his or her property, and paying charges, may have her again. SAMUEL LEECH. ¶

Land, of the beſt Quality, for Sale,

CONSISTING of 200 acres, contiguous to that of Mr. Iſaac Hite, ſituate on a flat of Cedar-creek, about 16 miles from Wincheſter, near the road that leads to Stanton; on which are a ſpring, an orchard, good meadows, and all improvements neceſſary for a farmer or planter, relative either to the land or buildings. There are two other tracts of about the ſame quantity each, adjoining mine, to be diſpoſed of, which perhaps may make it more valuable to ſome. The terms, and an opportunity to view the land, may be obtained of Mr. Iſaac Hite.

¶ ABRAHAM BOWMAN.

September 29, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS ſtolen laſt night from the ſubſcriber living at the Unicorn tavern, on Lancaſter road, 16 miles from Philadelphia, the following articles, viz. between nine and ten yards of half whitened linen of 1100, five cuts of brown thread, two fine ſhifts, one fine apron, one check ditto, two ſtriped linen ſhort gowns, one ſtriped cotton ſkirt, three yards of ſtriped cotton the ſame as the ſkirt, one black ſilk bonnet with a drawed crown, a light coloured cloth cloak, one pair of men's ſhoes, a ſilver ſtock buckle, and ſeveral other articles. The above articles were ſtole by a woman, who goes by the name of Katey Black, a ſhort chunky body, of a dark complexion, black hair; had on a ſtriped linen ſhort gown, two lincey petticoats, one of a very broad ſtripe, which were all the clothes ſhe had before ſhe ſtole the above. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid thief with the above articles, or any of them, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ROBERT CANADY. ¶

September 26, 1779.

WAS ſtolen, laſt night, out of the ſubſcriber's paſture field, living in Uwchlan townſhip, Cheſter county, a lightiſh ſorrel MARE, with white mane and tail, five years old laſt ſpring, 14 hands high, paces, trots and canters well; ſhe has been lately ſhod before, and has a ſmall white ſtreak, ſcarce perceivable, the under part of her neck, occaſioned by a ſcar. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare, and gives notice to the owner, ſhall receive, if within this county, Forty Dollars, and if out of the county, for the mare, Sixty Dollars, and for the mare and thief, One Hundred Dollars, and all reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS THOMAS. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of GEORGE HITNER, late of White-Marſh townſhip, Philadelphia county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and all ſuch as have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be ſettled and paid by

MARY STEER, } Adminiſtratrix.
¶ JOHN OTTO, } Adminiſtrator.

October 6, 1779.

BOOKS of various kinds, containing ſentimental food of all ſorts, among which are included,

ENGLISH Bibles; Engliſh Dictionaries; Salmon's Geography; Gazetteers; Blackſtone's Commentaries on Laws, 4 volumes; Latin and Engliſh Claſſics; Greek and Latin Claſſics; Dilworth's Spelling Books by the dozen; with a very long catalogue of *etceteras*, are now ready to be exchanged for good Middlings or Merchantable FLOUR, at BELL's Book-Store, next door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

NOVEMBER. 1779. NUMB. 2578.

THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE, AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1779.

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER XVII.

WEARY of objecting perfidy to France, in the part she has taken with America, Britain has begun to object to her what is equally groundless, the ambition of extensive conquest. It is the language of her Ambassador, Sir Joseph Yorke, in his memorial to the States-General, July 22, 1779, "That France, by the declaration made at London on the 13th of March, 1778, has fully discovered the vast and dangerous designs which the family compact had before announced to Europe; and that the moment is come, to decide whether Britain, who has spilt so much blood, and expended so much treasure to succour others, and to maintain liberty and religion, is to have no other resources against the malice and envy of her enemies than her own courage, and her own internal strength; whether she is to be abandoned, by her ancient friends and allies, to the ambitious views of the House of Bourbon, which would crush all to reign over all, and whether Europe in General, and their High Mightinesses in particular, will, with indifference, see a system established, which will eventually destroy that equilibrium, which is the only guarantee of their commerce, liberty, and even existence itself."

It is difficult for one to know whether to smile at the absurdity, or be angry at the disingenuity of this charge, made by a nation who is herself the tyrant of the ocean, and for more than half a century has been the object of jealousy with every power of Europe loving peace. It puts me in mind of the exclamation of the savage, who, some time ago, making an incursion on our frontier settlements, came to the dwelling of a husbandman, and having slain the children who were playing out of doors, and having rushed into the house, was met by the mother, a bold amazon, who, with an ax, having laid open the head of another savage who had first entered and was engaged with her husband, now, with the same instrument, wounded the savage of whom we now speak, yelling hideously, and calling out murder, Just as if he himself, poor devil, says the gentleman who communicates the story, had not been about to commit murder. Surely, if Britain finds herself pressed in war by the combined force of the allies, she has it in her power at any moment to obtain peace, not by giving up one foot of territory, or one privilege of commerce, but simply by ceasing to make war upon others. It is an outrage upon common decency to talk of the ambition of her neighbours, when the war which she wages is an offensive war, and the very principle is the desire of foreign, unnatural, and extensive dominion. If the savage, who was about to draw his hatchet on the woman, might cry out for help, so may Great-Britain call out for assistance in the war which she carries on against America.

To obviate the charge, it would be sufficient to recapitulate what we have already said of the treaties of amity and commerce between France and these States; or to take a review of the operations of the arms of our ally; from which it must appear that her sole object is the independence of this country. But it is still more recently demonstrated from the late operations of her Admiral in the West-Indies, who, breaking off the course of his victories in those parts, has now come to the continent; For why was it, that having taken the islands of Dominica, Tobago, the Grenades, and being victorious over Admiral Byron, who in a shattered condition had sought the harbour of St. Kitts, he did not immediately pursue the stroke of fortune in that career, and reduce the greatest part, or the whole of the West-India islands? Was it not that, obeying the orders of his Court, he might demonstrate to the whole world that her views are not the acquisition of territory, but simply the independence of America? If extension of dominion had been her object, surely there never was a fairer opportunity to acquire it. The British fleet were so damaged, that we have not yet heard that it has been able to put to sea again. Every thing was smooth before the Count; the islands not defended by any considerable force; the sea not maintained by any one armed vessel of the enemy. In this situation, it was doubtless in his power to have reduced the whole British possessions in those parts, and to have planted the standard of St. Louis, with the Fleur de Lis of France, on the ramparts of every garrison on every island within the two tropics, and the longitudes of the shore of the Bay of Mexico, and the middle stream of the wide Atlantic ocean. Nevertheless, waving these advantages, which the fairest opportunity presented to him, he sailed from that zone, which the fire of his victories had rendered torrid to the enemy, and even passing by Jamaica, which, with the assistance of a Spanish fleet of twelve sail of the line in the neighbourhood of this island, he might have easily reduced, He has crossed the gulph stream in triumph, and approached to the coast of Georgia: Here his object is certainly not to extend the empire of France, but to limit the depredations of Britain. Formerly, when no opportunity had shewn itself to strike a blow of consequence by hovering on the coast of the continent, the Admiral withdrew to these islands; and now, when an opportunity presents itself of doing something capitally serviceable to humble the enemy, and bring about a peace, the Count has returned from the islands, and meditates a blow upon the enemy in this quarter, so that in every movement it is evident that the one thing sought for is peace and independence.

That the relief of Georgia will contribute to humble the spirit of the enemy, and bring about a peace, will be evident, if we consider that they had built their late hopes greatly on the possession of this territory; more especially, as the success in these parts had been greatly exaggerated by the accounts of the officers engaged in the expedition, whose vain glory had led them to speak highly of what they had atchieved; but still more by the refugees, retainers on the army, who from self-interest, and a desire that our enemy should persevere in their attempt, have been disposed to represent, by every false relation in their power, the subjugation of America, as yet practicable.

But in reality it was no small advantage to have overrun this State, at the extremity of the confederate commonwealths, where assistance could not so easily be given, and where arms might be put into the hands of the Negroes to rise against their masters; where also, the warlike tribes of the Cherokee and Creek savage nations are at hand, and instigated by the enemy to make incursions on our settlements. The enemy were so sensible of these advantages resulting from their possession of this State, that, as we find from the papers taken on board the Experiment, they had intended a reinforcement of four thousand men, to enable the troops already there to renew their march to Charlestown, and to add, if possible, the States of South and North Carolina to the State of Georgia Indeed some stroke of this kind was necessary to relieve the minds of the nation, who were out of all patience with the bad success of the war, and who, excited by the speeches of the opposition in the House of Commons, might be clamorous for a change of the Ministry, and perhaps for the impeachment of them; because several campaigns have been wasted, and not one foot of territory more in their possession than was at the beginning of the contest. The possession of the State of Georgia, with one or two more of the neighbouring States, would be something nominally high, and, like a barrel to a whale, would serve to choak, though not to nourish them, until something else could be done to occupy their attention. The reinforcement under Arbuthnot, intended for these coasts, seemed to promise something; and it was necessary that something should be done to fulfil the expectations of the people. The Count D'Estaing, by his movement to Georgia, has defeated every hope of this kind, and the minds of the people are left more unsatisfied than they ever were. This opportunity will, no doubt, be embraced by the minority to inflame them against the ministry, and perhaps to reprobate the idea of carrying on the war in this quarter.

The possession of a southern territory was desirable to Britain, as it would have enabled her to talk high in her negotiations for a peace, which, it is not impossible, she may be willing to institute next winter; if so, she would be happy to have it in her power to advance a claim to two or three States in the union, which she might be suffered to retain, with her dominions of East and West Florida, or at least for which she might receive the guarantee of Nova-Scotia, Canada, the Floridas, or perhaps some concession of commerce, or of some other kind. It was the object of the Count to cut away every hope of this nature, by driving the enemy from these States, which they had so unjustly, and at the same time but too successfully, invaded. What may be the success of the Count in accomplishing this object, is not yet known; but the advantages he has already gained are considerable, if, as we are informed, the Experiment ship of war has fallen into his hands, with the military chest on board, containing thirty-four thousand guineas, intended for the pay of the troops in Georgia, which must greatly embarrass the hands of government, as we well know that the great source of the finances of Britain are taxes laid upon the people; and these must be laid in proportion to the expenditure of treasure, and will soon make them weary of the war. Several other vessels of considerable force, and several transports in the harbour of Savannah, and the stores on Port-Royal island, have fallen into the hands of the Count; all which advantages must contribute to bring about a peace, which is the great object of the war on the part of the Allies.

But a principal service rendered by the Count is, the calling off the enemy from their incursions in the State of Georgia, and reducing them to the necessity of throwing up works to defend themselves in Savannah; while, in the mean time, their efforts to the Northward have been rendered nerveless by the same operations; for instead of making a campaign, as they had intended, they have been under the necessity of drawing off to New York, where they have remained under apprehensions that the Count, when he has compleated his enterprize in Georgia, may pay them a visit in that city. For they have not been willing to leave that, which is their principal garrison upon the continent, without the defence of their whole force, lest the Count coming against it with his shipping, and landing a body of his troops, should have it in his power to reduce it. Thus a body of fifteen thousand men have been, by the operations of the Count, confined to a small space of ground; and this, in the mean time, when by the detaching of a part of our army to the westward, under General Sullivan, to act against the Savages, we were not in force to oppose them as we now are.

It is not impossible but that (if it is not thought too late in the season) it may be the next object of the Count to reduce this garrison; and if so, I trust we shall be ready to co-operate in that undertaking. I am happy to see a noble ardour prevailing to rescue the remaining part of our territory from the hands, I was about to say, of the infidels, and to drive, shall I use the words of Shakespear, and say, "dogs of war" from the continent? It will be truly glorious to bear a part in this last enterprize of a campaign, which may possibly terminate the war, and where the valour and the patriotism of America may be, as it were, collected to a point, and, like the rays of the sun from the burning-glasses of Achimedes, reflected full upon the faces of the enemy.

The Count may be fortunate to reduce the troops in Georgia, and he may advance to these coasts; but in the mean time we are to bear in mind that the events of war are uncertain; and we ought not to promise ourselves too much, that we may not be disappointed; for it is the œconomy of human prudence to husband well our hopes, that being satisfied with our fortune in what we have atchieved, we may have that serenity of mind which best fits it to attempt new and great exertions.

It may be thought, that it would have been adviseable in the Count to have declined touching on the coast of Georgia, and to have sailed immediately to New York, which having taken, in co-operation with our army, he could have fallen back with the season, and made prize of the troops in the more southern climate. But it is to be considered whether the troops would have waited his return; or whether they would not rather have retired to Augustine, from whence they could again come to renew hostilities? Or whether it was not of more consequence to recover this territory, than to accomplish any other object which could have been proposed? or whether the capitulation of fifteen thousand men in the garrison of New-York, by which we should have recovered only that space of ground on which the city stands, and a small part of the adjacent islands, would more have struck down the hopes of the enemy than the dispossessing them of an extent of territory on which many airy hopes had been built, and which had been held out to all Europe, as an object of the highest consequence?

Be this as it may, it is certain that the delay in Georgia has not yet greatly retarded any operations which might be set on foot against New-York. If the Count had immediately sailed to the Hook which bends off that city, yet we could not instantly have been ready to co-operate. The troops returning from the Indian expedition under General Sullivan had not yet joined the main body of the army under General Washington, and the militia were not yet called upon, nor could they yet have marched to the camp. For this reason the Count must have been in a great measure inactive on our coast; the greater part of that time that he has been judiciously occupied in Georgia. We have therefore every reason to be satisfied with the councils of our Ally as founded in the deepest wisdom. We must applaud the movements of the fleet under the command of the Admiral, and in applauding we shall establish that harmony which constitutes the strength of our union in the present war.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

College of Philadelphia, Oct ber 24, 1779.

THE Lectures on the different Branches of MEDICINE will begin on the First Monday in December.

TO BE LETT ON SHARES,

ABOUT Twenty-six Acres of GOOD LAND, divided into four Lots, all under a good new Fence, within one Mile of this City. Any Person inclining to rent the whole, or any Part, may know the Particulars, by applying to the Printers hereof. ¶

Chester County, October 28, 1779.

THE Collectors of the several Taxes are hereby required to make their Payments on or before the 22d day of November next, otherwise they may expect to be proceeded against as the Law directs, without further Notice.

DAVID CLOYD,
ANDREW BOYD, } Commissioners.
BENJAMIN BRANNAN.

Chester county, October 24, 1779.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, near the Yellow Spring, a dark brown GELDING, seven years old past, about 14 hands 3 inches high, a strong well made draught horse, rather slab sided, has a bald face, some white on his feet, branded, last spring, R H. on the near buttock, switch tail, shod all round, paces and trots. Whoever takes up the thief, if stolen, and Gelding, so that the thief may be brought to justice, and the owner get his horse again, shall receive the above Reward, or Fifty Dollars for the Horse only, if delivered to R. Howell, D. Q M. G. near Downing's Town, or the subscriber,

¶ JOHN BOGGS.

East Marlborough, Chester County, 25th of 10th Mo. 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, the 15th of last Month, a likely old sorrel MARE, about 14 hands high, has a small star and snip. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

¶ CALEB SWAYNE.

LONDON.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 12.

Motion to repeal the Prohibitory Act, and addreſs his Majeſty to intreat his Majeſty to direct his confidential ſervants to deliberate upon and concert ſuch meaſures, as may prepare the way for peace with America.

SIR *William Meredith* opened the debate with calling back the attention of the Houſe to the commiſſion which had been ſent out to America laſt year, the powers of which expired on the firſt of June. He remarked, that the Commiſſioners who were ſent out with the commiſſion had returned without being able to effect the deſired reconciliation with America; that a whole year had elapſed without any one ſtep towards a meaſure ſo neceſſary to the well-being and ſafety of this kingdom being taken with ſucceſs. After deſcanting on the fatality of ſo unfortunate a fact, he aſcribed it entirely to the miſconduct and want of ability of the miniſtry, reading extracts from two letters ſent by the noble Lord at the head of the American department, to the Commander in Chief at New-York, with the commiſſion; from which extracts Sir William argued, that it appeared, that at the very time when miniſters had talked ſo loudly of their deſire to conciliate with America, and Parliament had paſſed a bill empowering his Majeſty to ſend out Commiſſioners to America, and had repealed almoſt every one of the acts which were ſuppoſed to be the grounds of animoſity in the minds of the Americans, the American Secretary had inſtructed the Commander by ſea and the Commander in Chief by land to carry on the war with as much ſeverity as poſſible, and he had done this in ſuch a ſtile as to make them reſponſible for every meaſure they took in conſequence of his letter. Sir William dwelt on this point for a conſiderable time, and ſaid it was an evident proof of the treacherous deſigns of miniſtry reſpecting the Americans, in the very moment that they were offering them terms of ſo extenſive a nature, that if they had been accepted of, and had happened, through the influence of government, to have been ratified by Parliament, would have ſacrificed the dignity and the rights and privileges of the Britiſh legiſlature. The treachery of their conduct, he ſaid, was ſince ſufficiently apparent. the American Secretary having himſelf ſtood up in his place, and avowed his opinion that he was not bound to give America the terms offered laſt year, becauſe ſhe had not thought proper then to accept them. He enlarged upon what he called the abominable inconſiſtency and unfairneſs of ſending out orders to carry on the war with aggravated ſeverity, and in a ſort more ſanguinary than had before been practiſed, at the very time that the Commiſſioners were going out to offer peace. Having very amply enlarged on this, he ſaid, he conſidered the prohibitory act as the act which now ſtood in the way to reconciliation, he ſhould therefore move the repeal of that act, as a means likely to conduce effectually to the end he had in view. In the courſe of his ſpeech he repeated what had been ſo often ſaid in both Houſes, that America would not treat with the preſent miniſtry, and applied to the obſervation the anſwer of a *great* King, who had once removed his miniſters in order to make peace with thoſe, who would not come to any terms while they were in office, giving as a reaſon, that they who had ſet an houſe on fire were not fit people to be employed in extinguiſhing the flames, becauſe creating a fire and putting it out required very different talents. He owned therefore that he wiſhed moſt heartily that the incendiary miniſtry were removed, becauſe then there would be a greater probability of a treaty of peace being carried on with effect. At any rate, however, as the act for enabling his Majeſty to ſend out Commiſſioners for making peace was expired, it was not ſafe or prudent for Parliament to riſe without arming the King with ſome authority to effect ſo ſalutary a purpoſe, ſhould an opportunity offer, and therefore he moved,

"That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to aſſure his Majeſty that his faithful Commons, knowing that it muſt give his benevolent and Royal mind the higheſt ſatisfaction poſſible to remove the calamities of war from his Colonies, and the burthen of ſuſtaining that war from his Britiſh ſubjects, beg leave to expreſs their great concern, that the Commiſſion which was iſſued by his Majeſty for the wiſe and ſalutary ends of accommodating our diſpute with the Americans has failed of ſucceſs.

"There is not an example of any nation that ever ſent fleets and armies, of ſuch ſtrength and magnitude, on ſo remote a ſervice as thoſe which Great-Britain has poured into America, yet they are found on trial to be inadequate to the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a Government by force over that country. That, looking to our ſituation of affairs in Europe, we cannot but apprehend that our reſources may become altogether neceſſary to repel the hoſtile deſigns and the armaments prepared againſt this kingdom.

"Confident, however, that the hearts of his people are animated with a true ſpirit and zeal for his Majeſty's ſervice, and that means will not be wanting to defend his ſacred perſon, his family and dominions againſt all hoſtilities.

"That in this ſtate of things we moſt ſeriouſly lament that the Commiſſion for reſtoring peace, (which was in force till the firſt of June only) has expired without any declared or apparent intention of opening a door to reconcilement.

"That his faithful Commons think it their indiſpenſible duty, moſt humbly to implore his Majeſty to direct thoſe confidential ſervants, on whoſe advice his Majeſty relies in matters of the greateſt importance, that they immediately deliberate upon and concert ſuch meaſures, as may prepare the way for peace with America."

Lord North replied, and ſaid that certainly no meaſure could be more deſirable than a reconciliation with America, provided ſuch a meaſure could be effected with honour to this country. That it was a point ſo devoutly to be wiſhed, that he did not believe there was a man in the kingdom who did not anxiouſly pray for it; that his Majeſty, from the natural benevolence of his heart, muſt wiſh it with the greateſt earneſtneſs, and every one of his Miniſters muſt, on every account, look up to it as an event of the moſt happy nature to the kingdom; there could be no neceſſity therefore for the preſent motion to impel them to do their utmoſt to promote it, and to ſeize the opportunity whenever it ſhould offer itſelf. Let gentlemen conſider how we ſtood with regard to America, and they would ſee that the King's ſervants could do nothing till America herſelf made an application for peace. When the Commiſſioners who went over laſt ſummer applied to Congreſs, what was their anſwer,—that Congreſs would not enter into any treaty with this country, unleſs, as a preliminary, ſhe would either acknowledge the Independency of the American States, or withdraw her fleets and armies. This anſwer, notwithſtanding every endeavour of the Commiſſioners, was all they could obtain from Congreſs; the matter therefore muſt reſt till Congreſs thought proper to apply to this country for peace; the moment ſhe made any advances, the King's ſervants would certainly embrace and encourage them, and do all in their power to bring the diſpute between America and Great-Britain to an honourable concluſion. This it was both their duty and inclination to do, and it was what they would do every whit as eagerly, and as early, as if the preſent motion paſſed. If ſuch advances were made, and they were happily ſo matured as to render the convention of Parliament neceſſary, it might be aſſembled in a fortnight. His Lordſhip anſwered the ſeveral parts of the hon. Baronet's ſpeech, which either attacked Miniſtry generally, or the American Secretary individually. He ſaid, with regard to the letters on which the hon. gentleman had dwelt ſo long, he ſaw not the leaſt ground for cenſure reſpecting them. What did their contents prove further, than that when the Commiſſioners went out to treat for peace, means were taken to carry on the war effectually, in caſe the treaty ſhould chance to fail? Was not that ſtrictly juſtifiable? Was it not the mode of making peace at all times, and in all countries? Did any body blame the King of Pruſſia and the Houſe of Auſtria for carrying on the war with the utmoſt vigour, at the very inſtant previous to their ſettling terms of peace? Was it not obvious that each acted in that manner in hopes of obtaining better terms? Would any gentleman ſeriouſly contend that the Miniſters would have acted prudently, if they had been remiſs in their preparations to carry on the war with redoubled ardour, at the time they ſent out offers of peace? The honourable gentleman talked of repealing the Prohibitory Act: The honourable gentleman forgot that very act gave his Majeſty the identical powers, the want of which the honourable gentleman had contended was the ground on which he had framed his motion. The Prohibitory Act empowered his Majeſty to appoint Commiſſioners to declare ſuch of the Americans as returned to their allegiance in the King's Peace. Georgia under that very act had been declared to be in the King's peace; and ſo would ſuch other parts of America as ſhould return to their allegiance; but beſides this, if the Prohibitory Act were repealed, it would be impoſſible to carry on the war, for that act it was which gave the power of ſeizing the American privateers; ſo that if the act were repealed, the Americans might ſeize our ſhips of all kinds, but we could not take any of theirs. His Lordſhip ſpoke in reply to what Sir William had ſaid reſpecting the unwillingneſs of the Americans to treat with the preſent Miniſters, and obſerved that it was a little extraordinary after ſuch a declaration that he ſhould have ſtated in his motion a requeſt to his Majeſty, intreating his Majeſty to direct thoſe very Miniſters to concert ſuch meaſures as might prepare the way for peace with America. His Lordſhip went regularly through the whole of Sir William's ſpeech, and fully anſwered every one of the Baronet's aſſertions.

Mr. Fox roſe next, and made one of the moſt ſpirited replies he has made this ſeſſions. He began with noticing, that the noble Lord now talked of treating with the Congreſs, whereas formerly his language had been, that he would treat with America, but not with the Congreſs. The noble Lord had ſaid, that Houſe, he preſumed, would neither acknowledge the Independency of America, nor conſent to withdraw our fleets and armies; far as he ſhould be from conſenting to the firſt, he begged, as one member of that Houſe, to declare, that he was exceedingly ready to conſent to the latter, and the reaſon why he was ſo ready was, becauſe he thought it would conduce to encourage America to treat with us on terms of peace. He defended the conduct of the Congreſs reſpecting the Commiſſioners, and ſaid, that if they had given any other anſwer, they would have betrayed the rights of their conſtituents. He proceeded to reprehend the terms offered by the Commiſſioners in a ſtile of great ſeverity, and was perſonally ſevere on the language of Governor Johnſton, in his Letter to one of the Members of the Congreſs, in which he had paid the Congreſs the higheſt compliments, and talked of Great-Britain having acted in ſuch and ſuch a manner in the *hour of her inſolence*. His ſpeech was of very long continuance, and was delivered with all that fire of eloquence for which Mr. Fox is remarkable.

Governor Johnſtone replied, and ſaid, he was ſorry to find that his conduct had not met with the honourable gentleman's approbation, and he feared, unleſs he gave up his judgment to him, and went with him in every point and to every length, it never would. He thought it better therefore from that day to attempt it no more. Of this he was certain, he had done his duty to the beſt of his judgment, and as a proof that he was warranted in his former aſſertion, that there were diſſenſions in Congreſs, he would read to the Houſe a part of a letter from *Mr. Laurens*, the Preſident of the Congreſs, which had been publiſhed, he owned, not very fairly, in America. The Governor read the letter, in which Mr. Laurens complained of peculation and want of integrity in ſome of the members of Congreſs, and intimated that the States might almoſt be deemed *ſinking States*, from the prevalence of party, and the want of principle, which were but too evident among the Congreſs. The Governor repeated what he had before ſaid, that the force ſent out to America was adequate to the purpoſe of reducing it to allegiance; he added, that it was true that terms would have been liſtened to by Congreſs, had the miniſters ſent them out ſooner, but that they miſſed the time, for which he thought they were to blame. He declared he was of no party, that what he ſpoke in that Houſe at all times were his real ſentiments, and he hoped the war with America would be carried on with vigour.

Mr. Eden, with that modeſty of manner which marks his oratory, anſwered the ſeverity of Mr. Fox on the conduct of the Commiſſioners, and the propriety of the terms held out by them with great candour, ability, and perſpicuity. He read to the Houſe a paper which he had written at Plymouth on his firſt landing, upon his ſeeing what had paſſed in Parliament reſpecting the terms held out, and the Commiſſioners farewell proclamation; in which he declared that the terms were mere grounds of treaty; he mentioned which were deciſive, and which conditional, ſtated that the proclamation was not, as it had been ſaid to be in both Houſes, the production of Mr. Adam Ferguſon, the Secretary to the Commiſſioners, but their own preparation. Mr. Eden's paper cloſed with a very manly defence of the Commiſſioners, in which was contained an elegant compliment to Miniſtry.

The latter ſpeakers were, *Mr. Powis*, *Lord G. Germain*, *Mr. Burke*, *The Lord Advocate of Scotland*, *Mr. T. Townſhend*, *Mr. Attorney General*, *Mr. Dunning*, *Mr. Burrell*, and *Mr. Dempſter*.

CHARLESTOWN (*S. Carolina*) *October 6.*

The following intelligence may be depended on as authentic.

Camp before Savanna, Oct. 2, 1779.

"When the French fleet firſt appeared on the coaſt, a number of the enemy's veſſels (among them two armed ſloops of 10 and 12 guns) with the remaining part of Sunbury garriſon on board, took ſhelter in Ogeeche river, and landed near the plantation of Thomas Savage, Eſq.—The night before laſt Col. White, with his ſervant and five others, ſummoned the commanding officer, Capt. French, of Delancey's 1ſt battalion, to ſurrender, ſuggeſting to him the conſequences of a ſtorm ſhould he refuſe. Intimidated with the threat, he capitulated; and thus *five* veſſels, with *one hundred and forty-one* priſoners, have fallen into our hands."

The priſoners above-mentioned are, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Surgeon, 5 Sergeants, 6 Corporals, 1 Aſſiſtant Commiſſary, 87 privates (moſtly of Delancey's corps) Moſes Kirkland and Son, and 38 Sailors.

Our other advices from camp are, that notwithſtanding the (unavoidable) remote ſituation of the Count D'Eſtaing's fleet from the ſhore of Georgia, on account of the tempeſtuous ſeaſon, the unfavourable weather they have had, the conſequent difficulties attending the landing of artillery, ſtores, &c. the great diſtance that the heavy cannon and mortars were to be dragged thro' very bad roads, and many other obſtacles to a rapid progreſs (all which had given time to the enemy to add greatly to the number and ſtrength of the works they had erected for their defence in Savanna) the ſeveral approaches, and neceſſary batteries for a regular attack upon them, were compleated the 3d inſtant, ſo that a bomb battery was opened at midnight, and accompanied with a cannonade from the beating of the reveille on Monday, which continued at ten o'clock, the lateſt date of our letters, and it was ſuppoſed would not ceaſe till a general aſſault ſhould take place, or a white flag was thrown out. Our people were all in good health and high ſpirits, the moſt perfect harmony ſubſiſted between the French and American Generals and troops,—and one of our letters concludes, "*Every thing goes on as well as heart can wiſh.*"

Laſt Saturday three notorious counterfeiters of Continental money, viz. Benjamin Cock, John Stein and W. Strother (part of a chain of near 500, diſperſed from one end of this continent to the other, ſuppoſed by the Britiſh Government, or its Generals in America) were brought to town, under a ſtrong guard, with their preſs, ſome printing types and other implements, and properly ſecured.

P. S. Letters from camp, juſt received, dated yeſterday, ſay, the effect of Monday's cannonade was, one of the enemy's batteries of 9 guns ſilenced and diſmantled; and that, by all day's fire, the French had only two men wounded; and we Mr. Samuel Douglas, of the Charles-Town Artillery, not dangerouſly. And we have a report by ſea, that they have made themſelves maſters of a battery, by aſſault, wherein the Britiſh loſt 400 men; but this wants a confirmation.

BOSTON *October 28.*

Saturday laſt arrived here the privateer Ship General Mifflin, Capt. Babcock, in 10 weeks from France. On his paſſage hither he took two prizes and retook another. On the 7th ult. the Mifflin engaged a ſloop of war three maſts, had three men killed and ſeven wounded, and being much diſabled in her maſts and rigging, was obliged to bear away.—The retaken prize is a ſnow that belonged to Count D'Eſtaing fleet, and was ſeparated from it in a gale of wind, taken by a New-York privateer, and re-taken by the Mifflin about 12 days ago off Sandy-Hook—She informed that the Count had taken Wallace, in the Experiment of 50 guns, copper-bottom—Some of the Mifflin's hands had been above two years priſoners in goals in England.

Laſt Friday were taken and carried into New-London by two privateers from Stonington, two brigs and an armed ſchooner, with dry goods, bound from New-York to Rhode-Iſland. They left New-York in confidence that the Count D'Eſtaing would not be on the American coaſt this ſeaſon.

By the laſt accounts from Europe we learn, that a number of Britiſh cruizers were upon the coaſt of Holland, watching not only the French trade in that quarter, but ſome American veſſels expected to ſail from thence. The ſame advices add, that the Dutch, according to the inſtances of the court of France, and the ſpirited demands of the King of Pruſſia, being determined to defeat all the rights of their neutrality, without liſtening to the humble ſupplications of the King of Great-Britain, had laid an embargo on all trade, for the more ſpeedy fitting out the fleet deſigned for that purpoſe.

PROVIDENCE, *October 28.*

Captain Eſek Hopkins, in the privateer ſchooner Shelah, of this port, in company with a Connecticut privateer, has taken four valuable prizes, and ſent them into New London.

On the evening of the 25th, the *invincible* troops of Britain, having evacuated Newport, embarked on board tranſports that lay ready to receive them; and the ſame night the whole fleet ſet ſail, it is ſaid, for New York, to aſſiſt in defending that laſt aſylum of Britiſh tyranny in the Thirteen United States. Our troops took poſſeſſion of the town next morning.—It being evident that Sir Harry Clinton ordered that motion, it will not be in the power of his rivals to rob him of the title of *the moonſhine General*, to which his celebrated retreat from Philadelphia, through the Jerſies, had already given him the faireſt pretenſions.

It is reported that ſeveral officers entreated their General to delay the evacuation 'till the next day, that the epocha of their King's acceſſion to the throne might not be diſgraced by the evacuation of one of his moſt important poſts in America; but old *Silver-pipe*, deſirous as he was to gratify their ſenſibility, thought that his ſituation could not excuſe ſuch condeſcenſion, were he ever reduced to juſtify it before a court-martial.

The ſecond anniverſary of the ſurrender of the Britiſh army at Saratoga, was celebrated at General Gates's quarters here laſt Sunday ſe'nnight, with all the decency which the ſolemnity of the Lord's day preſcribed, and that frugality to which a principled republican army are condemned by extortioners. Loyal toaſts went round in *humble Toddy*; and the gueſts, conſcious that the General acted right, in not countenancing, by his example, the weakneſs of ſome people, who ſubmit to pay twelve or thirteen pounds for one gallon of wine, were delighted with his patriotic œconomy. No part of the eighty pipes of wine taken by the Continental frigates could be procured at Boſton, orders having been received there, to ſend the whole to the weſtward!

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 10.

A PRESIDENT and a VICE PRESIDENT of the Supreme Executive Council of this State will be elected To-morrow, and proclaimed at the Court-House between the Hours of Eleven and Twelve.

Extracts of a Letter from Major General Gates, to the President of Congress, dated Newport, October 27, 1779.

SIR,

"I have the honour to acquaint your Excellency, that this Island was evacuated by the enemy's troops on the night of the 25th instant, and the next morning the army under my command took poſſeſſion of the town of Newport. I have further the pleaſure to inform your Excellency, that the enemy did not commit any wanton deſtruction upon their leaving the Iſland; the batteries and defences towards the ſea line only being demoliſhed; about fourteen hundred tons of hay, four hundred and fifty cords of fire-wood, ſix hundred cords of peet, and a large quantity of ſtraw were left in the enemy's magazines.

"If the United States do not receive every advantage that can be made from the enemy's precipitate retreat from this Iſland, it will not be for want of faithfulneſs and aſſiduity therein; for I aſſure your Excellency, that neither myſelf nor the officers under my command have any object but the public good.

"I am now wholly employed in ſecuring the advantage we have gained, by fixing batteries of heavy cannon to the ſea line, and in fortifying every poſt that commands the harbour: This ſo intirely engroſſes all my time, that I muſt beg your Excellency will excuſe my referring you to my Aid de Camp, Major Armſtrong, for the further particulars relating to the evacuation and repoſſeſſion of Rhode-Iſland.

"Before I cloſe my letter, I muſt, in juſtice to the whole army under my command, ſay that I have ever diſcovered in them the utmoſt zeal and alertneſs in their obedience to all the orders I have given. Civil Liberty, and the Rights of Mankind, are well ſupported by ſuch gallant men. *Publiſhed by Order of Congreſs,*

CHARLES THOMSON, *Sec.*"

Extract of a letter from Charleſtown (South-Carolina) dated October 9, 1779.

"Our people and the French, to the amount of about 9000, have been now four weeks before Savanna, expecting every hour a ſurrender, but none as yet. By ſome unaccountable miſtake, Col. Maitland made his way from Beaufort to Savanna, or they would have ſurrendered at the firſt ſummons. The enemy's ſtrength about 3000. Prevoſt refuſes to let out the women and children, tho' requeſted by our Generals; he would not even permit our General M'Intoſh's lady to come out when a flag was ſent in for her. The news of taking the town by ſtorm is hourly expected. Wallace, in the Experiment, with a number of officers on board, and 80,000 guineas to pay the troops, with ſeveral valuable tranſports, are taken."

Since our laſt arrived from St. Euſtatia the brig Induſtry, Capt. Collins, with rum and ſalt. Off our coaſt he fell in with a ſchooner in diſtreſs, from New-York bound for Bermuda, but having ſprung a leak in bad weather, they threw her guns overboard. Captain Collins took the crew on board his veſſel, and ſent the ſchooner to Sinepuxent.

Yeſterday the Hon. HENRY LAURENS, Eſq; ſat out on his journey to Charleſtown, South-Carolina, from whence it is ſaid he will embark, to execute, at one of the principal Courts of Europe, an important truſt committed to him by Congreſs. The great ability and ſtrict integrity with which this Gentleman filled the important ſtation of Preſident of Congreſs acquired him univerſal eſteem and reſpect, and his truly patriotic attention to the rights of the ſeveral States gained him the warmeſt affection of all who knew him, and of the people of Pennſylvania in particular.———Several Members of Congreſs, and a number of the principal Officers of the State, waited on him as far as the Lower Ferry on Schuylkill.

The Hon. JOHN BAYARD, Eſq; is re-appointed Speaker, and THOMAS PAINE, Eſq; is choſen Clerk of the General Aſſembly for this State.

JOHN BENEZET

Has for SALE, at the north eaſt corner of Front and Pine-ſtreets,

A FEW PIPES of MADEIRA WINE, of the firſt quality; alſo a quantity of opium: Said Benezet continues to purchaſe Loan-Office Certificates bearing intereſt payable in France; likewiſe Bills on the Commiſſioners for intereſt due on ſuch Certificates: He has to diſpoſe of a Bill on Annapolis for £256 2 9. ¶

Iron Wire, of different Sizes,

TO BE SOLD BY

JAMES TRUEMAN,

In ELBOW-LANE, near THIRD-STREET. *6w.

HOME-MADE THREADS.

MANufactured by MARSHALL and STILES, and to be ſold at their Shop, on the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, all ſorts of coloured Threads of the fineſt quality, wholeſale and retail, on the loweſt terms. Flax delivered out to good ſpinners, and the higheſt price given them for ſpinning.

MARSHALL and STILES.

Bucks, ſſ. *November* 1, 1779.

WHEREAS by an act of the General Aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, intituled, "An Act for more effectually preventing engroſſing and foreſtalling; for the encouragement of commerce and the fair trader, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned," paſſed the 8th day of October, 1779: it is enacted, That no perſon or perſons within this Commonwealth, except the original importer, conſignee or manufacturer (and except as is herein excepted) ſhall, from and after the 20th day of October inſtant, preſume to ſell, or expoſe to ſale, any goods, wares or merchandize, before he, ſhe or they ſhall obtain a permit for ſo doing from ſome one of the Commiſſioners herein after mentioned, of the proper county where ſuch ſeller reſides: Therefore we the Commiſſioners for the county of Bucks aforeſaid, do hereby give notice to all perſons concerned, that they may govern themſelves accordingly.

Permits are granted by each of the Commiſſioners, at their reſpective dwellings.

JOHN GILL,
ABRAHAM DUBOIS,
NATHANIEL ELLICOT,
JOSEPH THOMAS,
THEOPHILUS FOULKE,
} Commiſſioners of Trade.

‡

CAME to Cadorus Forge, in York county, ſome time in 1778, a Black MARE, branded on the near ſide C. A. blind of the off eye; was then advertiſed. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay a ſmall charge, and take her away.

* WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

JUST PRINTED, and to be Sold by STYNER and CIST, in Second-ſtreet, four doors above Race-ſtreet,

A GRAMMAR

OF the FRENCH TONGUE, grounded upon the Deciſions of the FRENCH ACADEMY, wherein all the neceſſary Rules, Obſervations and Examples are exhibited in a manner entirely New.

BY JOHN PERRIN.

Neceſſaria pueris, jucunda ſenibus. QUINTIL.

According to the Second Edition, Printed at London.

The ADDRESS *of the* EDITORS *to the* Public.

THE general introduction which the French language has obtained in moſt of the nations of Europe, and in all the States of America, renders it not only a part of polite education, but a ſerviceable and neceſſary accompliſhment.

In the ſeveral departments of life, whether in the great buſineſs of the nation, or the extenſive arrangements of commerce---whether in the fields of military ſcience, or the peaceable retreats of literature---or whether in the faſhionable or mechanical world, the acquiſition of it will be accompanied with numerous and predominant advantages. As the moſt univerſal of all living languages, it, in a great meaſure, ſupplies the want of all others, whether ancient or modern, and becomes an eaſy introduction to the ſtudy of many.

The Grammar we now preſent to the public is eſteemed, for its conciſeneſs and correctneſs, the moſt uſeful and perfect of any extant. The reception it has met with in all places where the Engliſh language is ſpoken, is an evidence of its great merit, and the high recommendations it has obtained from the beſt judges on the ſubject have put its pre-eminence beyond a doubt.

The part which fell to our ſhare, we preſume to hope is executed in a manner that will add to the reputation we have, with much induſtry, ſought to deſerve. We have ſpared no expence or trouble in rendering the edition not only complete, but elegant. To the beſt paper we have added the fineſt type, and paid the ſtricteſt attention to grammatical nicety and correctneſs.

If our endeavours, in this inſtance, ſhould meet with the encouragement of the public, we ſhall, as future opportunity offers, ſeek the continuance of it by introducing ſuch other publications from the ſame language as may tend to promote the honor, intereſt and literature of our country.

We are the public's much obliged, and obedient humble ſervants,

STYNER and CIST.

Philadelphia, Oct. 25, 1779.

The POLITICAL REGISTER, *for November* 1767, *gives this Grammar the following character:*

"THIS is one of the moſt ſenſible and judicious French Grammars we remember to have ſeen: the author, who appears to be a complete maſter of the ſubject, has explained all the difficulties and peculiarities of that tongue, with great accuracy and preciſion; and, in order the better to illuſtrate his rules, he has added a ſuitable dialogue at the end of each chapter. The ſection, particularly on the participle paſſive, is extremely curious, and ſets the ſingular conſtruction of that part of ſpeech, which gives ſo much trouble to learners, in a more clear and diſtinct light, than we think has been done by any former grammarian. It is the cuſtom of moſt writers to make the participle agree with the thing of which one is ſpeaking, inſtead of the perſon who ſpeaks: as, Avez-vous lu les livres que je vous ai *prêtés?* inſtead of *prêté:* Have you read the books I lent you? The ſame idiom obtains in the Italian; as, La Luna ayeva *perduti* i ſuoi Raggi, inſtead of *perduta:* The moon had loſt her rays."

The MONTHLY REVIEW, *for January* 1768, *likewiſe gives it the following character:*

"THE elements of every branch of knowledge ſhould be delivered with the greateſt care and circumſpection, as being the foundation on which the whole ſuperſtructure is erected. Nor can theſe elements be properly explained but by thoſe who are well acquainted with the ſcience; for, in order to know the beſt method of laying down thoſe elements, we muſt have a previous knowledge of their uſe and various application.

"The work before us, intended to explain the Grammar, or elements of the French language, appears to have been executed by the hand of a perſon who has thoroughly ſtudied it; and who was at once both able and willing to communicate the fruits of his inquiries to the public.

"It is both conciſe and comprehenſive, and will, we are perſuaded, remove every difficulty that can attend the ſtudy of this faſhionable language. It is, therefore, with pleaſure we recommend it to thoſe who are deſirous of becoming maſters of the French tongue."

N. B. Said Styner and Ciſt have for ſale good WRITING-PAPER.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

ON Monday, the 29th day of November inſtant, at ten of the clock in forenoon, on the premiſes, Three valuable *Plantations*, the firſt is ſituate in Marſh Creek ſettlement, York county, Pennſylvania, within half a mile of three merchant mills, and within three miles of two ſaw-mills, containing near 300 acres of land, upwards of 100 thereof being cleared, and 14 of well watered meadow is nearly made, and 12 acres of the cleared land will make good dry meadow, the remainder being well timbered with large timber, and an exceeding good and almoſt new log houſe, with four rooms below, and two ſmall log houſes, a barn, ſeveral ſtables, and two exceeding good orchards with about 300 fruit trees, the moſt of them grafted and bears the beſt of fruit; there are ſeveral exceeding good ſprings in different places, and in a rural and beautiful ſituation, exceeding well fenced are ten different fields.

2d. The ſecond plantation is ſituate about two miles from the above, and contains an unbounded range for cattle, with four fields cleared and fenced, and two log cabbins, plenty of watered meadow may be made thereon; it is ſurveyed and warranted.

3d. The next is 250 acres ſurveyed, ſituate on the main road leading from Black's-Gap to Chamberſtown, and about ſix miles from the firſt plantation, with an unbounded range for cattle, having 1000 acres without interruption; it is an exceeding good ſituation for a tavern and a mill of any ſort, having the head of Canicochaig creek running through it; there has been logs for a brew-houſe raiſed, but not much land cleared. Any perſon in the mean time wanting to ſee the premiſes, may, by enquiring at John Campbell's tavern, between the Widow Black's, at Black's-Gap, and the mountain, be directed to view the premiſes.

At the ſame time will be ſold ſome houſhold furniture, farming utenſils, an able young horſe, with ſeveral uſeful articles too tedious here to mention. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

EIGHT Acres and an Half of excellent MARSH, on the Iſland of Tinicum, in the Townſhip of Ridley, Cheſter County. The Title is indiſputable. For Terms, apply to the Subſcriber, on ſaid Iſland.

¶ JOHN TAYLOR.

Two Hundred & Fifty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, ſuppoſed by a certain John Monro, from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 3d day of November inſt. A RED ROAN MARE, about 15 hands high, 5 years old next ſpring, branded MC on the near ſhoulder, a long mane and tail, a lengthy well-made creature, a natural trotter, ſhod all round, the ſhoes pretty well worn. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief, if ſtolen, and brings them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, or *One Hundred and Fifty Dollars* for the Mare only, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ JAMES HENDERSON.

WAS taken out of the Bar of the Old Ferry-houſe, by a certain JOHN BURNS, about three weeks ago, a new brown GREAT COAT, with horn buttons, dyed tortoiſe-ſhell faſhion, and whitemetal links; he left an old coat, of very little value, with ſome garlick in the pocket. As there has been full time for him to diſcover his miſtake (if there was any) it is expected he will return the coat ſhortly, or he may depend on it the greateſt vigilance will be uſed in finding him out and proſecuting him. ¶ Nov. 9, 1779.

To be SOLD,

A NEGROE MAN, about 21 years of age, brought up to houſe-work, a compleat cook, can waſh, bake, clean houſe, make ſoap, candles, &c. He is as compleat a waiting-man, either in the houſe or to travel with, as may be; the owner will engage he has the above qualifications, and he is only ſold for having once run to the Engliſh. Enquire of Mr. JOHN STILLE, in Front-ſtreet, near Cheſnut-ſtreet.

N. B. He will be ſold to no perſon reſiding within 40 miles of Philadelphia. ¶

THE ſubſcriber hereby informs the public in general, particularly the inhabitants of the town of Lancaſter and place adjacent, that he has now begun, and intends to continue (if properly encouraged) to ride POST between Philadelphia and Lancaſter. Thoſe who are deſirous of being ſupplied with Engliſh or German News-papers, will pleaſe to leave their names at Mr. John Weitley's, at the ſign of the American Light-Horſe, oppoſite the Market-Houſe, in Lancaſter, from which place he will ſet off every Monday morning, and return on Thurſday in the afternoon. When at Philadelphia, his reſidence will be at Mr. Lewis Bitting's, in Market-ſtreet, at the ſign of the Black Bear. Letters forwarded, and commiſſions or meſſages will be executed with faithfulneſs and diſpatch, by the public's moſt obedient and humble ſervant, JAMES COOKE.

November 1, 1779.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *Nathaniel Walker*, late of Londonderry townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, by bond, note, or book debt, are once more deſired to make immediate payment to prevent any further trouble, or they may depend upon being dealt with according as the law directs, without reſpect of perſons; and all perſons having any bonds, notes or book debts againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in immediately, that they may be adjuſted and ſettled by us,

HANNAH NOBLE, Executrix,
¶ BENJAMIN WALKER, Executor.

SIXTY DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from Captain ROBERT MULLAN's company of Marines, lying in Philadelphia, the following men, viz. WILLIAM WARNER, houſe-carpenter, born in Philadelphia, 5 feet 8 inches high, went off in his regimentals, a green coat with red facings, white woollen jacket, a pair of light coloured cloth breeches, woollen ſtockings, a round hat, with white binding, and new ſhoes. JOHN M'CASHION, born in Ireland, a labourer, 5 feet 3 inches high, was ſeen going up Lancaſter road with an old woman, whom he has taken with him as a companion; he is a down-looking fellow, with ſandy hair; had on a long old blue coat, new white woollen jacket, light coloured cloth breeches, woollen ſtockings, a round hat with white binding, and new ſhoes. JOHN MACKEANY, about 5 feet 8 inches high, fair complexion, has lately worked at ditching for Col. Porter, in New-Caſtle county, and has a wife near the Red Lyon; went off in his regimentals, a green coat, with red facing, white woollen jacket, light coloured cloth breeches, woollen ſtockings, a round hat, with white binding, and new ſhoes. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Deſerters in any goal in this State, ſhall have the above reward, or Twenty Dollars for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by ROBERT MULLAN, Captain.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the night of the 27th of October laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Salfold townſhip, Philadelphia county, a black HORSE, full 5 feet high, has a large blaze in his forehead, and a white ſpot on the off ſide, which ſide is ſomewhat lower than the other, paces and trots, carries high, and is 12 years old. Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe, and gives notice thereof, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

Nov. 5. * ADAM HILTENBUTTEL.

STRAYED or ſtolen from near the ſign of the Hat, on the Lancaſter road, a dark Bay HORSE, 14 hands high, branded thus, C. on near ſhoulder and buttock, hurt with the ſaddle, and has a ſaddle-boil on the off ſide, behind, ſhod all round. Whoever ſecures the above Horſe, and brings him to the ſign of the Hat, ſhall have THIRTY DOLLARS Reward; if ſtolen, and the thief ſecured, ſhall have, on conviction, FIFTY DOLLARS, paid by JAMES BOYLE, *Cumberland Poſt.*

N. B. I hope the reſt of the Poſt Riders will be ſo good as to enquire for ſaid Horſe, and if he can be found, to bring him to Mr. *Lewis Bitting*'s, at the ſign of the Black Bear, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall be paid all reaſonable expences, and ſhall be greatefully acknowledged by their humble ſervant,

JAMES BOYLE, Poſt.

One Hundred & Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merrion townſhip, Philadelphia county, a Roan STALLION, five years old laſt ſpring, about 15 hands high, in good caſe, has neither brand nor ear-mark, was newly ſhod before, and has collar marks on each ſhoulder, a thick buſhey main, and ſwitch tail, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above Reward, or One Hundred Dollars Reward for the Horſe, on his delivery, and reaſonable charges, paid by

November 1, 1779. FREDERICK BICKING.

November 2, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, on Saturday, the 30th of October laſt, a Black HORSE, about 12 years old, 14 hands and a half high, both hind feet white, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. * JOHN THOMPSON.

October 4, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in the Northern Liberties, near the Riſing Sun tavern, on the 3d inſtant, an Iron Grey MARE, about 5 years old, and 13 hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. * AMOS HARMER.

October 12, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Letterkenny townſhip, in Cumberland county, about the 23d of laſt September, a White STEER, with ſome brindled ſpots about his head and neck, branded on the near horn IB. about 4 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. * JOSIAH CRAWFORD.

CAME to the dwelling houſe of Valentine Eyler, living in Manallen townſhip, York county, a Roan HORSE, about 12 years old, about 14 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder A. and on the near buttock B. is a natural pacer: he came the 19th of June. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. VALENTINE EYLER. *

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it becomes us humbly to approach the throne of Almighty God, with gratitude and praiſe, for the wonders which his goodneſs has wrought in conducting our forefathers to this Weſtern world; for his protection to them and to their poſterity, amid difficulties and dangers; for raiſing us their children from deep diſtreſs to be numbered among the nations of the earth; and for arming the hands of juſt and mighty Princes in our deliverance; and eſpecially for that he hath been pleaſed to grant us the enjoyment of health, and ſo to order the revolving ſeaſons, that the earth hath produced her increaſe in abundance, bleſſing the labours of the huſbandman and ſpreading plenty through the land; that he hath proſpered our arms and thoſe of our Ally, been a ſhield to our troops in the hour of danger, pointed their ſwords to victory and led them in triumph over the bulwarks of the foe; that he hath gone with thoſe who went out into the wilderneſs againſt the ſavage tribes; that he hath ſtayed the hand of the ſpoiler, and turned back his meditated deſtruction; that he hath proſpered our commerce, and given ſucceſs to thoſe who fought the enemy on the face of the deep; and above all, that he hath diffuſed the glorious light of the Goſpel, whereby, through the merits of our gracious Redeemer, we may become the heirs of his eternal glory. Therefore,

RESOLVED, That it be recommened to the ſeveral States to appoint THURSDAY the ninth of December next, to be a day of public and ſolemn THANKSGIVING to Almighty God, for his mercies, and of PRAYER, for the continuance of his favour and protection to theſe United States; to beſeech him that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to influence our public councils, and bleſs them with wiſdom from on high, with unanimity, firmneſs and ſucceſs; that he would go forth with our hoſts and crown our arms with victory; that he would grant to his Church the plentiful effuſions of divine grace, and pour out his holy ſpirit on all Miniſters of the Goſpel; that he would bleſs and proſper the means of education, and ſpread the light of chriſtian knowledge through the remoteſt corners of the earth; that he would ſmile upon the labours of his people and cauſe the earth to bring forth her fruits in abundance, that we may with gratitude and gladneſs enjoy them; that he would take into his holy protection our illuſtrious Ally, give him victory over his enemies, and render him ſignally great, as the father of his people, and the protector of the rights of mankind; that he would graciouſly be pleaſed to turn the hearts of our enemies, and to diſpenſe the bleſſings of peace to contending nations; that he would in mercy look down upon us, pardon all our ſins, and receive us into his favour; and, finally, that he would eſtabliſh the Independence of theſe United States upon the baſis of religion and virtue, and ſupport and protect them in the enjoyment of peace, liberty and ſafety.

DONE in CONGRESS the twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine, and in the fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, *Preſident.*

Atteſt. CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

WANTS A PLACE,

A YOUNG MAN, born of reputable parents, free from vice and immorality, who writes a good hand, underſtands accounts, and who has wrote a conſiderable time in one of the beſt offices in Dublin, and has taken the oath to the States, is deſirous to engage in an office or ſtore. Any gentleman, wanting ſuch a perſon, may hear of him by directing to M. O. F. at the Printers, and mentioning their terms, or at Captain WILLIAM M'CALLA's, Plumſtead, Bucks county, where he now lives. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable piece of Banked MEADOW GROUND, ſituate near the mouth of Schuylkill, about 5 miles from the city of Philadelphia, in Paſſyunk townſhip, adjoining lands late of Joſeph Galloway, George Knor, and Sopeka Creek; containing near 30 acres. For terms of ſale apply to BONSALL and SHOEMAKER, at their office in Fourth-ſtreet, below Spruce-ſtreet. *Octo.* 29. 1779. *

WAS FOUND, on the 2d day of the Ninth Month, near Springfield Meeting-houſe, a Sum of Continental MONEY. The Owner, by applying to ISAAC RHOADS, in Marple, proving his property, and paying the charge of this advertiſement, may have it again.

N. B. It was advertiſed in the neighbourhood immediately when found, but had not the deſired effect. ¶

Sadſbury Townſhip, Cheſter County, Octo. 28, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, near the Gapp tavern, on the 18th of September, a dark brown FILLY, two years old paſt, above 14 hands high, ſhe paces and trots out of hand, has been rode, but not rightly broke; there is no white on her, except a little on one of her hind feet, and no brand. Whoever takes up ſaid Filly and ſecures the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above Reward, or one half for the Filly only, and all reaſonable charges, paid by MARY WILLIAMS. *

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in Carliſle, Cumberland county, on the night of the 20th inſtant, TWO MARES, one a dark cheſtnut, branded on the near ſhoulder with the letter K, a roſe on both ſides of her neck, beginning near her ſhoulder, and turning the hair until near her ear, ſome few white hairs growing in that on the nigh ſide of her neck; ſhe is about 14 hands high, 5 years old, paces a travel, and trots lofty; the property of Robert Gilchriſt, in Paxton, Lancaſter county. The other a dark ſorrel, about the ſame ſize, a natural pacer, ſhod all round, branded on the nigh ſhoulder S, and on the nigh buttock B; the property of Samuel Buchanan, of Cumberland. Whoever ſecures ſaid mares, with the thief or thieves, ſo that the ſubſcriber or owners may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, or for the mares only, TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶

Oct. 23, 1779. WILLIAM EAKEN, Tavern-keeper.

WAS left with the ſubſcriber, in Eveſham townſhip, in the State of New-Jerſey, three months ago, by a gentleman of the name of Joſeph Molliner, A BRINDLE COW, with requeſt that ſhe ſhould be taken care of for a few days, when he would call for her, and pay the expences. He is hereby deſired to come, pay the charges, and take her away in four weeks from the date hereof, or ſhe will be ſold for the ſame.

October 30, 1779. ¶ JOSEPH HAMMITT.

Leathern Ink-pots for the Pocket,

WITH receptacles for PENS, invented by the famous Artiſt CLARKE, of Edinburgh; they are of great utility to all, but eſpecially to travelling Gentlemen in the Military, Naval or Commercial Departments; may now be had at BELL's BOOK-STORE, next door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

N. B. DILWORTH's SPELLING-BOOKS by the dozen, with variety of BOOKS in all ſorts of Literature, may alſo be had at Bell's Book-Store. ‡

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

DESERTED, in the night of the 20th inſtant, from Col. BENJAMIN FLOWER's Regiment of Artillery and Artificers, ſtationed at the public works near Carliſle, the following perſons, *viz.* WILLIAM LOWE, a ſmart well-made fellow, by trade a Blackſmith, born in England, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſmooth face, fair complexion, ſhort dark coloured hair, and has loſt ſome of his fore teeth. JOSEPH LOWE, born in England, by trade a Nailor, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſhort black hair, ſwarthy complexion, remarkable for having a piece out of one of his ears, as he ſays bit out by a man; had on, when he went away, a deep blue broadcloth coat and jacket, round beaver hat, bound with velvet binding, almoſt new, and ſilver plated buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures the above deſerters, in order that they may join their regiment again, ſhall receive the above reward, or *Fifty Dollars* for each, and all reaſonable charges, paid by ¶

October 24, 1779. JOHN JORDAN, Captain.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

ON Friday the 12th day of November, at the dwelling houſe of *Robert M'Curdy*, in Leacock townſhip, Lancaſter county:

THREE PLANTATIONS ſituate in the ſaid townſhip, viz. The Plantation on which the ſaid Robert M'Curdy now dwelleth; containing 130 acres and allowance, with a dwelling houſe and barn, a good orchard, and about 5 acres good meadow. One adjoining, containing 200 acres and allowance, with a dwelling houſe, barn and ſpring houſe, a good orchard, about 120 acres clear, 10 whereof is good meadow. One other about one mile diſtant from the laſt deſcribed, containing 50 acres with allowance, with a dwelling houſe, about 30 acres clear. The Sale to begin at 9 o'clock on ſaid day. The Conditions will be made known at the time of ſale, attendance given and indiſputable titles made by

¶ WILLIAM PORTER,
ROBERT M'CURDY.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on immediately,

THAT old accuſtomed INN, known by the Name of The BLACK HORSE TAVERN, in Black-Horſe Alley. It is now repaired from the Injuries it had received from the Britiſh Army while in this City, and fitted up for the reception of cuſtomers. For terms, apply to

¶ Col. BENJAMIN FLOWER, in Pear-ſtreet.

WHEREAS the eſtates of James Rankin, late of the county of York, Yeoman, and John Wilſon, late of the county of Cumberland, Huſbandman, having been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid county, do hereby give notice, That the eſtates of the ſaid James Rankin and John Wilſon, conſiſting of the following tracts of land, that is to ſay, James Rankin's, No. 1. Four hundred and twenty-ſeven acres, and the uſual allowance for roads, &c. ſituate on both ſides of Yellow Breeches creek, between the lands of William Moore and John Glen, in Middleton townſhip, Cumberland county, about four miles from the town of Carliſle, on which is a large improvement. No. 2. One hundred and thirty-ſix acres and 69 perches, and the uſual allowance for roads, &c. adjoining the former tract; no improvement on it. John Wilſon's, Eighty acres of woodland, ſituate in Allen townſhip, Cumberland county, adjoining Richard Rodgers and Alexander Wilſon. All which will be ſold by public vendue, at the Court-houſe at Carliſle, on the 16th day of November next. The ſales will continue from day to day, till the whole be diſpoſed of.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, as follows, *to wit.* One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth of the purchaſe money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given as by law directed.

And we the Agents do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or any of them, and creditors of the ſaid James Rankin and John Wilſon, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, within the time limited by law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof. GEORGE STEVENSON, JOHN BOGGS, Agents.

Carliſle, October 7, 1779.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of JAMES DUNLAP, in New-Britain townſhip, Bucks county, on the 21ſt inſt. A SORREL MARE, 15 years of age, 14 hands and a half high, has a large ſtreak of white down her face, a horſe-ſhoe mark on the upper part of her near buttock, occaſioned by the kick of a horſe, trots and hand-gallops, and will pace a ſlow travel. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare and thief, ſo that the owner may get the mare, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or *One Hundred Dollars* for the mare, and reaſonable charges, paid by

October 22, 1779. † JAMES DUNLAP.

Chriſtiana Bridge, October 20, 1779.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, but ſuppoſed the latter, from the ſubſcriber, at Chriſtiana Bridge, New-Caſtle county, on or about the 10th inſtant, A BROWN GELDING, 14 hands and an half high, ſeven years old, long mane, ſwitch tail, two white feet, branded on the near buttock W A, though ſcarce diſcernable, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, paces, trots and canters well, lofty carriage, but throws his noſe rather too much out, ſhod all round. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe, ſhall receive *Fifty Dollars* reward, and for thief and horſe the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by LEVY HOLLINGSWORTH, in Philadelphia, or SOLOMON MAXWELL. §

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or ſtolen, on the 22d of October inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Solebury townſhip, Bucks county, a bay mare COLT, two years old laſt ſpring, 13¼ hands high, a natural trotter, round built, and in good order, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, ſome white on the near hind foot, a ſcar or blemiſh on the fore ſide of the off hind leg a little above the footlock, and has been ſomewhat uſed to the ſaddle. Whoever ſecures ſaid Colt, ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ EBENEZER DOAN.

Lottery-Office, September 28, 1779.

THE Sale and Renewal of Tickets for the Third Claſs of the Lottery of the United Sates, will commence this day. Hours for ſale and renewal are from Nine to Twelve o'clock in the morning, and from Three to Five in the afternoon.

The Managers inform the Public, they are preparing every neceſſary to begin the drawing as ſoon as returns can be received from the different States; having no doubt of a ready and quick ſale, as this and the laſt Claſs are ſo evidently in favour of the Adventurer. The high Prizes in the Third amounting to 850,000 Dollars, and thoſe in the Laſt Claſs exceeding the firſt coſt of the Tickets, *One Million of Dollars.*

The different Printers throughout the United States are deſired to publiſh the above.

New-Caſtle County, October 10, 1779.

WAS committed to the goal of this county, on the 10th day of July laſt, a Negroe man named DICK, who confeſſes he is the property of Capt. James Seemore, of Bermuda, and that he ran away from Capt. Benjamin Ward, when lying at Faſt Landing in Kent county, on Delaware. Therefore the ſaid Capt. Seemore or Capt. Ward, or ſome other perſon in their abſence, is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away in thirty days from the above date, otherwiſe he will be ſold for his fees, by THOMAS CLARK, Goaler. ¶ 1w.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, about the 1ſt of October inſt. living in Whitemarſh townſhip, Philadelphia county, a ſmall brindle young COW. The owner, proving his property, and paying charges, may have her again.

¶ GEORGE HOCKER.

CAME to the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, in Eaſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, the 14th of June laſt, a two-year old ſmall rediſh coloured brindle STEER. The owner proving property and paying charges, may have him again.

Oct. 16, 1779. ¶ HENRY BARKER.

TAKEN up, the 27th day of September laſt, A BLACK HORSE, about 14 hands and an half high, has a ſtar in his forehead, his hind feet white, and his fore feet white a little above the hoof; he had no ſhoes on. The owner, by applying at ELIAS KERPER's place, in Germantown townſhip, about nine miles from Philadelphia, proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Upper Milford townſhip, Northampton county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the 16th day of June, 1778, A Bay HORSE, with the geers on his neck, has a ſpot on the right ſide of his back where no hairs grow, 11 years old, 15 hands high, paces and trots. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JOHN RERIG. ¶

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, near the Warren tavern, on Lancaſter road, ſome time in April laſt, A dark brindled BULL, three years old, has neat ſmall horns inclining inwards, rough in his forehead, ſome white about his flank and the end of his tail, and ſuppoſed to be ear-marked. Whoever will give information of the bull, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have TWENTY DOLLARS Reward, and if brought home, reaſonable charges. JOHN BARTHOLOMEW. ¶ *Oct.* 6.

Deer Creek, Hartford County, September 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, in Weſt-Nottingham, Cæcil County, Maryland, containing 62 acres of excellent good land, about one half thereof cleared and in good repair, the other half good woodland; 8 or 9 acres of good meadow, and more may be made and watered with a good ſtream running thro' the place, the reſt of the land arable and good for grain. On the premiſes are a good two ſtory brick houſe, 35 feet by 27, and cellar under the whole; a kitchen adjoining, a garden paled in, good young orchard, a well of excellent water at the door, good barn, ſtables, ſhed, &c. well conſtructed for a tavern or ſtore. Said place is now and has been under licence for a tavern 25 years paſt, and is eſteemed to be as good a ſtand for that purpoſe as any in the State, known by the ſign of *Liberty Pole*, and is alſo a ſtage for the Philadelphia poſt. The ſituation is pleaſant and healthy, in the center of a rich country, at the croſſing of two very public roads, leading from Peach-bottom and Bald-friars Ferries to Chriſtiana, and from Charles-Town to Lancaſter, and is contiguous to ſeveral mills and places of public worſhip. If the place is not ſold before next March it will be lett. Any perſon inclining to view the ſame, may be fully ſatisfied by applying to Mr. James Cumings, now living thereon, or to the ſubſcriber,---who has another plantation for ſale, ſituate in Hartford county, in the ſame State, and near to the Quakers meeting-houſe, very convenient to mills and places of worſhip of different denominations; it contains 105 acres, about 35 cleared and under good fence, five or ſix acres of meadow, and more may be added to it, the land well timbered; there is an excellent orchard, the fruit of which is greatly eſteemed for producing fine Cyder; a large young peach orchard, and ſundry other fruit trees, and a never-failing ſpring of water convenient to the houſe. The houſes on ſaid premiſes are but ſmall, but a large barn, a ſtable, milk-houſe and ſundry other conveniences. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, by applying to the ſubſcriber, may view the whole, who will give an indiſputable title to the ſame. † JOHN PATRICK.

October 15, 1779.

CAME to the Subſcriber, living in Lower Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, a dark brown HORSE COLT, about 13 hands high, trots and paces, ſuppoſed to be about three years old laſt ſpring. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

§ MARGARET GOODMAN.

To be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 15th day of November, in the town of Reading,

TWO adjoining tracts of Land, with two Plantations, one of them under leaſe, with crops in the ground, ſituate in Comru townſhip, in the county of Berks, three miles and an half from Reading, containing between three and four hundred acres. There is a fulling-mill on one tract, out of repair at preſent. On the other tract is erected a compleat wire-works and tilting-hammer, with a ſufficiency of water for three or four more water-wheels on an excellent ſtream running thro' the whole; with all the ſtock on hand, among which are upwards of two thouſand pounds worth of card and other wire, a number of cards and card teeth leather, and machines for cutting teeth for cards, &c. &c. twenty or thirty ſheep, &c. There is on ſaid tracts 30 or 40 acres of good meadow, and much more may be made; plenty of timber and wood. Conditions will be made known at the time of ſale. §

FOR SALE,

A COMMODIOUS three ſtory Brick HOUSE, pleaſantly ſituate at the corner of Front and South-ſtreets, and oppoſite Mr. William Brown's Vendue ſtore, containing two rooms on a floor, with a large kitchen and piazza between. For terms, apply to Mr. Jonathan Penroſe, oppoſite the Fountain tavern, in Southwark, or Thomas Rowan, at ſaid Penroſe's. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

NOVEMBER. 1779. THE NUMB. 2579.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1779.

PHILADELPHIA.

SIR, *Charleſtown, October 22, 1779.*

IN my laſt of the 5th ultimo, I had the honour of informing Congreſs that Count D'Eſtaing was arrived off Savannah:

Orders were immediately given for aſſembling the troops—they reached Zubly's ferry, and its vicinity, on the 11th, and ſome were thrown over—the 12th and 13th were ſpent in croſſing the troops and baggage, which was effected, though not without great fatigue, from the want of boats, and badneſs of the roads through a deep ſwamp of near three miles, in which are many large creeks—the bridges over them the enemy had broken down. We encamped on the heights of Ebenezer, 23 miles from Savannah, and were there joined by the troops from Auguſta under General M'Intoſh. The 14th, not being able to aſcertain whether the Count had yet landed his troops, though ſeveral expreſſes had been ſent for that purpoſe, we remained encamped. On the 15th, being adviſed that the Count had diſembarked part of his troops, and that he would that night take poſt nine miles from Savannah, we moved and encamped at Cherokee-hill, nine miles from the town. The 16th we formed a junction before Savannah. After reconnoitering the enemy's works, finding the town well covered, and knowing their determination to defend it, it was deemed neceſſary to make ſome approaches, and try the effects of artillery. From the 18th to the 23d we were employed in landing and getting up the heavy ordnance and ſtores; a work of difficulty, from the want of proper wheels to tranſport them, the cannon being on ſhip carriages. On the evening of the 23d ground was broke, and on the 5th inſt. the batteries of 33 cannon and nine mortars were opened on the enemy, and continued, with intervals, until the 8th, without the wiſhed effect. The period having long ſince elapſed, which the Count had aſſigned for this expedition, and the engineers informing him that much more time muſt be ſpent, if he expected to reduce the garriſon by *regular approaches*, and his longer ſtay being impoſſible---matters were reduced to the alternative of raiſing the ſiege immediately, and giving up all thoughts of conqueſt, or attempting the garriſon by aſſault; the latter was agreed on, and in the morning of the 9th the attack was made—it proved unſucceſsful; we were repulſed with ſome loſs.

When the Count firſt arrived, he informed us that he could remain on ſhore eight days only; he had ſpent four times that number, his departure therefore became indiſpenſable, and to re-embark his ordnance and ſtores claimed his next attention; this was compleated on the 18th

The ſame evening, having previouſly ſent off our ſick, wounded, and heavy baggage, the American troops left the ground, reached Zubly's ferry the next morning, re-croſſed, and encamped that night in Carolina. The French troops encamped on the night of the 18th, about two miles from Savannah; they were after 24 hours to re-embark at Kincaid's landing.

Our diſappointment is great, and what adds much to our ſenſe of it, is the loſs of a number of brave officers and men; among them, the late intrepid Count Pulaſki.

Count D'Eſtaing has undoubtedly the intereſt of America much at heart. This he has evidenced by coming to our aſſiſtance, by his conſtant attention during the ſiege, his undertaking to reduce the enemy by aſſault, when he deſpaired of effecting it otherwiſe, and by bravely putting himſelf at the head of his troops, and leading them to the attack; in our ſervice he has freely bled; I feel much for him, for while he is ſuffering the diſtreſſes of painful wounds, he has to combat chagrin. I hope he will be conſoled by an aſſurance, that, although he has not ſucceeded according to his wiſhes, and thoſe of America, we regard with high approbation his intentions to ſerve us, and that his want of ſucceſs will not leſſen our ideas of his merit.

I ſhould have encloſed a liſt of the killed and wounded in the laſt action; but the Adjutant-General, in whoſe hands they are, though on his way, is not arrived in town. But ſo far as I can remember, the whole amount is 170.

Major Clarkſon will have the honour of delivering this; from his attention and aſſiduity in ſervice, he has had an opportunity of remarking each particular: This his merit has improved; and enables him to give Congreſs every ſatisfactory information. To him I beg leave to refer them for a minute detail.

I have the honour to be, with the higheſt regard and eſteem,
Your Excellency's moſt obedient ſervant,
B. LINCOLN.

His Excellency SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, *Eſq;*
Preſident in Congreſs.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Thurſday came on the election of a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the Supreme Executive Council of this Commonwealth. The Honourable the Speaker of the Houſe and the Members of the General Aſſembly attended in the Council Chamber, and were received by His Excellency the Preſident and Council. They immediately proceeded to the election, and His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Eſq; was unanimouſly choſen Preſident, and the Honorable WILLIAM MOORE, Eſq; was unanimouſly choſen Vice-Preſident. Whereupon a declaration of the election being read was ſigned by His Excellency the Preſident and Council, and by the Honourable the Speaker of the Houſe and Members of the General Aſſembly. His Excellency then addreſſed the Council and General Aſſembly in the following terms.

"GENTLEMEN,

"I FEEL the moſt grateful ſenſibility for the honour you have now done me, which is greatly enhanced by the unanimity with which it is accompanied. The kind ſupport which I have upon all occaſions received from the repreſentatives of the people, both in Council and Aſſembly, under unexpected difficulties will ever demand my warmeſt acknowledgments, and claims my beſt ſervices in return. I ſhall endeavour to perſevere in that line of conduct which you have now honoured with your approbation. And while the happineſs of the people is the *object*, and the laws and conſtitution of the State the *rule* of my adminiſtration, I cannot doubt the continuance of your favour and kindeſt ſupport." The Honourable William Moore, Eſq; "thanked the Council and General Aſſembly for the honour they had done him by electing him Vice-Preſident, and aſſured them of his utmoſt endeavours faithfully to diſcharge the important truſt which they have thought proper to commit to him."

The proceſſion to the Court Houſe ſet out from the Council Chamber a little before twelve o'clock, in the following order, viz.

Conſtables with their ſtaves.
Sub-Sheriffs with their wands.
Coroner with his wand.
Judge of the Supreme Court.
Judge of the Admiralty and Marſhal of the Admiralty.
Treaſurer of the State and Attorney General.
Juſtices of the Peace.
Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas.
Secretary of the Council.
His Excellency the Preſident and the Honourable the Vice Preſident.
Members of the Council two and two.
Door-keeper of the Council.
Serjeant at Arms with the Mace.
The Honourable the Speaker of the Houſe.
Clerk of the Houſe and his Aſſiſtant.
Members of the General Aſſembly two and two.
Citizens.

On their arrival at the head of the Court-houſe ſtairs ſilence was commanded. His Excellency the Preſident, the Honourable the Vice Preſident and the Honourable Speaker of the Houſe came forward, and the Secretary of Council read the declaration of the election and proclaimed the Preſident "Captain General and Commander in Chief in and over the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania. Immediately after the proclamation was made, thirteen cannon were fired and the bells began to ring. The proceſſion, changing its order, and the Preſident and Council taking the lead, moved forward to the City Tavern, where a cold collation was provided, conſiſtent with that frugality and œconomy which the ſituation of our public affairs not only renders neceſſary but honourable. The uſual compliments of congratulation being paid, the following toaſts were drank, viz.

Proſperity to the State of Pennſylvania.
The King and Royal Family of France.
The Friendly Powers of Europe.
His Excellency General Waſhington and the Army, &c.

His Excellency retired and the company broke up. The whole was conducted with the greateſt decorum, amidſt every appearance of univerſal ſatisfaction and joy.

The Vice-Preſident and Council dined with His Excellency the Preſident, and were honored with the company of the Chevalier de la Luzerne, Miniſter Plenipotentary of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty; Monſieur Mar Bois, Mr. Myer, Secretary of the embaſſy, Mr. Holker, Conſul of France, and other foreign gentleman of diſtinction, the Chief Juſtices, and other principal officers of State.

JOHN BENEZET

Has for SALE, at the north eaſt corner of Front and Pine-ſtreets,

A FEW PIPES of MADEIRA WINE, of the firſt quality; alſo a quantity of opium: Said Benezet continues to purchaſe Loan-Office Certificates bearing intereſt payable in France; likewiſe Bills on the Commiſſioners for intereſt due on ſuch Certificates: He has to diſpoſe of a Bill on Annapolis for £256 2 9. ¶

Iron Wire, of different Sizes, and Knitting-needles, by the Groce,

TO BE SOLD, BY

JAMES TRUEMAN,

In ELBOW-LANE, near THIRD-STREET. *6w.

HOME-MADE THREADS.

MAnufactured by MARSHALL and STILES, and to be ſold at their Shop, on the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, all ſorts of coloured Threads of the fineſt quality, wholeſale and retail, on the loweſt terms. Flax delivered out to good ſpinners, and the higheſt price given them for ſpinning.

MARSHALL and STILES.

CAME to Cadorus Forge, in York county, ſome time in 1778, a Black MARE, branded on the near ſide C. A. blind of the off eye; was then advertiſed. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay a ſmall charge, and take her away.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

JUST PRINTED, and to be Sold by STYNER and CIST, in Second-ſtreet, four doors above Race-ſtreet,

A GRAMMAR

OF the FRENCH TONGUE, grounded upon the Deciſions of the FRENCH ACADEMY, wherein all the neceſſary Rules, Obſervations and Examples are exhibited in a manner intirely New.

BY JOHN PERRIN.

Neceſſaria pueris, jucunda ſenibus. QUINTIL.

According to the Second Edition, Printed at London.

The ADDRESS *of the* EDITORS *to the* Public.

THE general introduction which the French language has obtained in moſt of the nations of Europe, and in all the States of America, renders it not only a part of polite education, but a ſerviceable and neceſſary accompliſhment.

In the ſeveral departments of life, whether in the great buſineſs of the nation, or the extenſive arrangements of commerce---whether in the fields of military ſcience, or the peaceable retreats of literature---or whether in the faſhionable or mechanical world, the acquiſition of it will be accompanied with numerous and predominant advantages. As the moſt univerſal of all living languages, it, in a great meaſure, ſupplies the want of all others, whether ancient or modern, and becomes an eaſy introduction to the ſtudy of many.

The Grammar we now preſent to the public is eſteemed, for its conciſeneſs and correctneſs, the moſt uſeful and perfect of any extant. The reception it has met with in all places where the Engliſh language is ſpoken, is an evidence of its great merit, and the high recommendations it has obtained from the beſt judges on the ſubject have put its pre-eminence beyond a doubt.

The part which fell to our ſhare, we preſume to hope is executed in a manner that will add to the reputation we have, with much induſtry, ſought to deſerve. We have ſpared no expence or trouble in rendering the edition not only complete, but elegant. To the beſt paper we have added the fineſt type, and paid the ſtricteſt attention to grammatical nicety and correctneſs.

If our endeavours, in this inſtance, ſhould meet with the encouragement of the public, we ſhall, as future opportunity offers, ſeek the continuance of it by introducing ſuch other publications from the ſame language as may tend to promote the honor, intereſt and literature of our country.

We are the public's much obliged, and obedient humble ſervants,
STYNER and CIST.

Philadelphia, Oct. 25, 1779.

The POLITICAL REGISTER, *for November* 1767, *gives this Grammar the following character:*

"THIS is one of the moſt ſenſible and judicious French Grammars we remember to have ſeen: the author, who appears to be a complete maſter of the ſubject, has explained all the difficulties and peculiarities of that tongue, with great accuracy and preciſion; and, in order the better to illuſtrate his rules, he has added a ſuitable dialogue at the end of each chapter. The ſection, particularly on the participle paſſive, is extremely curious, and ſets the ſingular conſtruction of that part of ſpeech, which gives ſo much trouble to learners, in a more clear and diſtinct light, than we think has been done by any former grammarian. It is the cuſtom of moſt writers to make the participle agree with the thing of which one is ſpeaking, inſtead of the perſon who ſpeaks: as, Avez-vous lu les livres que je vous ai *prêtés?* inſtead of *prêté:* Have you read the books I lent you? The ſame idiom obtains in the Italian; as, La Luna aveva *perduti* i ſuoi Raggi, inſtead of *perduta:* The moon had loſt her rays."

The MONTHLY REVIEW, *for January* 1768, *likewiſe gives it the following character:*

"THE elements of every branch of knowledge ſhould be delivered with the greateſt care and circumſpection, as being the foundation on which the whole ſuperſtructure is erected. Nor can theſe elements be properly explained but by thoſe who are well acquainted with the ſcience; for, in order to know the beſt method of laying down thoſe elements, we muſt have a previous knowledge of their uſe and various application.

"The work before us, intended to explain the Grammar, or elements of the French language, appears to have been executed by the hand of a perſon who has thoroughly ſtudied it; and who was at once both able and willing to communicate the fruits of his inquiries to the public.

"It is both conciſe and comprehenſive, and will, we are perſuaded, remove every difficulty that can attend the ſtudy of this faſhionable language. It is, therefore, with pleaſure we recommend it to thoſe who are deſirous of becoming maſters of the French tongue."

N. B. Said Styner and Ciſt have for ſale good WRITING-PAPER.

Two Hundred & Fifty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, ſuppoſed by a certain John Monro, from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 3d day of November inſt. A RED ROAN MARE, about 15 hands high, 5 years old next ſpring, branded MC on the near ſhoulder, a long mane and tail, a lengthy well-made creature, a natural trotter, ſhod all round, the ſhoes pretty well worn. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief, if ſtolen, and brings them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, or *One Hundred and Fifty Dollars* for the Mare only, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ JAMES HENDERSON.

One Hundred & Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merrion townſhip, Philadelphia county, a Roan STALLION, five years old laſt ſpring, about 15 hands high, in good caſe, has neither brand nor ear-mark, was newly ſhod before, and has collar marks on each ſhoulder, a thick buſhey main, and ſwitch tail, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above Reward, or One Hundred Dollars Reward for the Horſe, on his delivery, and reaſonable charges, paid by

November 1, 1779. FREDERICK BICKING.

The following Articles are taken from Rivington's New-York Papers.

LONDON, *July* 17.

On Thurſday paſſed the great ſeal a commiſſion, authorizing Sir Henry Clinton, or the Commander in Chief of the King's forces in America for the time being, to iſſue ſuch proclamations as may be judged neceſſary, with offers of pardon to all that ſhall ſubmit to take the oaths to his Majeſty without reſtriction.

The N. S. Redondella, Capt. Sig. St. Jaga de Compoſtella, a Spaniſh ſhip, from Cadiz to Toulon, richly laden, beſides 16,000 dollars on board, is taken by the Heart of Oak privateer, in the Mediterranean, and carried into Gibraltar.

July 24. A commiſſion has paſſed the Great Seal appointing General Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. to be ſole Commiſſioner to treat, conſult, and agree, upon the means of quieting the diſorders now ſubſiſting in certain of the colonies, plantations and provinces in North-America, and the ſaid commiſſion is diſpatched from the Secretary of State's Office, to be forwarded to the General by the Anna Thereſa Pacquet, now lying under ſailing orders at Falmouth for New-York.

Auguſt 28. It is ſaid that the Ardent man of war ſtruck to five of the enemies, viz. the Soleil of 74, l'Intrepid of 64, Le Magnanime of 74, and two frigates, the Vanqueur and the Invincible, of 36 guns each; and that moſt of them received ſome damage from her.

We hear that the Empreſs of Ruſſia has at laſt conſented to conclude a treaty with Great-Britain; in conſequence of which, ſeveral ſhips are now equipping in Cronſtadt, and will ſoon form a reſpectable fleet; thirty thouſand men are already on their march towards Germany, and are to compoſe, with a Pruſſian corps, ſome Hanoverian, Brunſwick and Heſſian troops, an army of obſervation upon the Rhine, which is to be commanded by the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick. The Empreſs, with the King of Pruſſia, have both undertaken to be mediators, and to negociate peace between Great-Britain, France and Spain; and ſhould they refuſe to liſten to their propoſal, they intend to declare for Great-Britain.

Sept. 4. Orders are gone over to India to demoliſh the fortifications at Pondicherry, and all other French ſettlements that have or may fall into our hands.

By letters from Bruſſels we are aſſured that the French are forming magazines in the Biſhopric of Liege, in order, as it is ſuppoſed, to awe the Dutch from taking a deciſive part in favour of England.

We are aſſured from the moſt reſpectable authority, that another negotiation for peace is actually again upon the carpet, through the mediation of the courts of Ruſſia and Pruſſia, by their miniſters at Verſailles; and the preſent inactivity of the fleets of Great-Britain, France and Spain may in ſome meaſure be accounted for, by the repeated memorials delivered to the court of France by the Ruſſian, Dutch and Pruſſian miniſters, all tending to a reconciliation between the belligerent powers.

The many late reports about Lord Howe being to take the command of the grand fleet are certainly void of all foundation, nor can they anſwer either of the purpoſes for which they ſeem evidently calculated. If they have any meaning at all, it muſt be either to diſparage the character of Sir Charles Hardy, or to enhance that of Lord Howe. But the reputation of the former is too well eſtabliſhed to ſuffer by ſuch little tricks.

Notwithſtanding it is reported that Sir Charles Hardy's fleet and the combined fleets of France and Spain were, according to late accounts, in ſight of each other, and that moſt probably a deciſive engagement muſt 'ere now have taken place, 'tis confidently ſaid that a negotiation is actually on foot, in order to bring about a reconciliation, and that there is great reaſon to believe orders have been received by the reſpective Admirals to avoid coming to an engagement, till ſuch time as the event of this negotiation is known.

FISH-KILL, November 11.

Camp at Peek's-Kill, Nov. 8, 1779.

Laſt night Col. Armand, with 100 infantry, and about 30 horſe, marched down as far as Williams's, within four miles of Kingſbridge, where he poſted his infantry to cover his retreat, and, with 20 dragoons, puſhed for Major Bearmore's quarters, at Alderman Legget's, three miles below Williams's bridge, where he arrived about nine o'clock, took Major Bearmore and five others priſoners, a number of horſes, ſaddles, &c. and returned without the loſs of a ſingle man, altho' Col. Worm, with a body of 100 Germans, lay this ſide Kingſbridge, and might have interrupted his retreat at Williams's, by marching leſs than two miles. This enterprize not only reflects great honour on Col. Armand, but renders the State moſt eſſential ſervice, by ſuppreſſing the exertions of one of their moſt active partizan officers, whoſe uniform endeavours have been to diſtreſs and injure the inhabitants of this country.

CHATHAM, November 9.

Laſt Monday morning was taken at Rahway, concealed in a barn, Thomas Long, alias Bunkeye, a noted villain for his cruelties to many of our priſoners, and who has been active in carrying off ſeveral of the inhabitants. He was found without arms, therefore could be conſidered in no other light but as a ſpy, for which he was tried, found guilty, and received ſentence of death, which was duly executed on Thurſday laſt.

NEW-JERSEY.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Eſq;

Governor, Captain General and Commander in Chief in and over the State of New-Jerſey and territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the ſame.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable the Congreſs, by their Reſolution of the twentieth day of October laſt, reciting, "That it becomes us humbly to approach the "throne of Almighty God with gratitude and praiſe for "the wonders which his goodneſs has wrought, in con-"ducting our forefathers to this weſtern world; for his "protection to them and to their poſterity, amid difficul-"ties and dangers; for raiſing us, their children, from "deep diſtreſs, to be numbered among the nations of the "earth; and for arming the hands of juſt and mighty "Princes in our deliverance; and eſpecially for that he "hath been pleaſed to grant us the enjoyment of health, "and ſo to order the revolving ſeaſons, that the earth "hath produced her increaſe in abundance, bleſſing the "labours of the huſbandman, and ſpreading plenty thro' "the land; that he hath proſpered our arms and thoſe of "our Ally; been a ſhield to our troops in the hour of "danger, pointed their ſwords to victory, and led them "in triumph over the bulwarks of the foe; that he hath "gone with thoſe who went into the wilderneſs againſt the "ſavage tribes; that he hath ſtayed the hands of the ſpoiler, "and turned back his meditated deſtruction; that he hath "proſpered our commerce, and given ſucceſs to thoſe who "fought the enemy on the face of the deep; and above all, "that he hath diffuſed the glorious light of the Goſpel, "whereby, through the merits of our gracious Redeemer, "we may become the heirs of his eternal glory;" did recommend it to the ſeveral States to appoint THURSDAY, the ninth day of December next, to be obſerved as a day of publick THANKSGIVING and PRAISE; and did further recommend, "that, together with devout "Thankſgiving may be joined an humble Supplication "for the continuance of his favour and protection to theſe "United States; to beſeech Him that He would be gra-"ciouſly pleaſed to influence our public councils, and "bleſs them with wiſdom from on high, with unanimity, "firmneſs and ſucceſs; that he would go forth with our "hoſts, and crown our arms with victory; that he would "grant to his church the plentiful effuſions of divine "Grace, and pour out his holy ſpirit on all Miniſters of "the Goſpel; that he would bleſs and proſper the means "of education, and ſpread the light of chriſtian know-"ledge through the remoteſt corners of the earth; that "he would ſmile upon the labours of his people, and "cauſe the earth to bring forth her fruits in abundance, "that we may with gratitude and gladneſs enjoy them; "that he would take into his holy protection our illuſtri-"ous Ally, give him victory over his enemies, and render "him ſignally great, as the father of his people and the "protector of the rights of mankind; that he would be "graciouſly pleaſed to turn the hearts of our enemies, "and to diſpenſe the bleſſings of peace to contending na-"tions; that he would in mercy look down upon us, "pardon all our ſins, and receive us into his favour; and "finally, that he would eſtabliſh the Independence of "theſe United States upon the baſis of religion and vir-"tue, and ſupport and protect them in the enjoyment of "peace, liberty and ſafety."

I HAVE THEREFORE THOUGHT FIT, by and with the advice of the Honourable Privy Council of this State, to appoint THURSDAY, the ſaid ninth Day of December next, to be ſet apart and obſerved, throughout this State, as a Day of public THANKSGIVING and PRAISE, for the purpoſe in the above Reſolution ſet forth: Whereof all the Inhabitants of this State are hereby required to take notice, and govern themſelves accordingly. AND I DO hereby recommend it to the Miniſters of the Goſpel, of every denomination, in this State, to perform divine Service, and to the People committed to their charge to attend on public worſhip on that day; and to abſtain from all ſervile labour, and all recreation inconſiſtent with the ſolemnity of the Feſtival.

Given under my hand and ſeal at arms, in Mountholly, the ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine, and in the fourth year of the Independence of America.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

By His Excellency's Command.

BOWES REED, *Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 17.

By His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Eſq; *Preſident, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania,*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the public neceſſities do not admit of a free exportation of proviſions: WHEREFORE the ſaid Council do hereby continue the embargo on the exportation of wheat, flour, rye, oats, ſpeitz, barley, Indian corn, beef, pork, and other victuals, whether alive or dead, from this State to any parts or places beyond ſea, other than for the neceſſary uſe of the maſter and mariners; and for that purpoſe do forbid the clearing out or diſpatch of any ſhip or other veſſel, on which any ſuch goods and victuals ſhall be laden: Of which the Naval Officer, and all Merchants, Shippers, Captains of veſſels, and others concerned, are hereby required to take notice, and govern themſelves accordingly. This embargo to continue THIRTY DAYS from the date of theſe preſents, and no longer; but not to extend to hinder the taking in neceſſary ſtores of ſhips of war or merchant veſſels for the reſpective cruizes or voyages, nor to prevent the tranſportation of proviſions for the armies of the United States, or the fleet of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty. Such tranſportation to be licenſed in every inſtance by the Council.

GIVEN, by Order of the Council, under the Hand of his Excellency JOSEPH REED, *Eſq; Preſident, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this Fifteenth Day of November, in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred Seventy-nine.*

JOSEPH REED, Preſident.

Atteſt. T. MATLACK, Sec.

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

Extract of a letter from South-Carolina, October 23, 1779.

"In my laſt I expreſſed the moſt ſanguine expectations of our being at length victorious in this part of the Continent; the ſeaſonable arrival of Count D'Eſtaing diffuſed the higheſt joy, and I expected once more to have enjoyed my country with ſome degree of ſecurity.—But 'tis not in mortals to command ſucceſs! Major Clarkſon is diſpatched to Congreſs with the news of our repulſe before Savanna, the particulars by this time muſt have come to your knowledge. The Count has ſince left Georgia, and General Lincoln is retreated to South-Carolina. Pulaſki, the brave, but unfortunate Pulaſki, was wounded in the action, and is ſince dead. Theſe events, you will ſay, are a ſad reverſe of our pleaſing proſpects, and will naturally lead you to enquire into the reaſons of our failure. Our Allies, it is true, have done every thing in their power for the recovery of this country; but we cannot expect them to perform impoſſibilities. On all occaſions the Count D Eſtaing ſhewed himſelf a brave man, and acted in every reſpect conſiſtent with the dignity of his character, as a Nobleman of a diſtinguiſhed family, and as a gentleman whoſe beſt wiſhes were moſt ardent for the good and protection of the United States.

"He ſtaid with us much longer than he at firſt propoſed, and as he was in want of many things, abſolutely neceſſary for his army, it appeared evident to me that he was obliged to leave us. Nothing would have given him greater pleaſure than to have gathered laurels on theſe ſandy plains; and in my opinion it would have been the caſe, if the American army had been more numerous. In my former letters I have hinted to you how highly General Lincoln is eſteemed for his prudence and merit; and that if he had been properly ſupported with men, ſince he has been on this command, he would long ago have taken Prevoſt and all his plundering adventurers.

"You are ſenſible of the difficulties an officer muſt daily labor under, whoſe army is principally compoſed of militia, which are continually going and coming, and very averſe to military diſcipline. What man can do he has done, and the anxiety he has endured in this ſervice is much greater than I can deſcribe.

"By letters that have been intercepted it appears, that the reduction of South-Carolina and Georgia is the object of the enemy this winter. If we are not ſupported with more troops, God knows what will be the conſequence; as it is, many of our friends, who have hitherto enjoyed the ſun-ſhine of proſperity and the ſweets of affluence, are now deeply drinking the cup of affliction, and feeling all the bitterneſs of want."

On the 10th of November inſtant, Congreſs being informed that Mr. JOSEPH HEWES, one of the Delegates for the State of North-Carolna, died that morning, and that it was propoſed to inter him to morrow evening: Reſolved that Congreſs would in a body attend the funeral to morrow evening at three o'clock, as mourners, with a crape round the left arm, and would continue in mourning for the ſpace of one month.

They further reſolved, that Mr. Harnet, Mr. Sharpe and Mr. Griffin, be a Committee to ſuperintend the funeral; and the Rev. Mr. White, the attending Chaplain, ſhould be notified to officiate on the occaſion. They alſo directed the Committee to invite the General Aſſembly, the Preſident and Supreme Executive Council of Pennſylvania, the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of France, and other perſons of diſtinction in town, to attend the funeral.

Accordingly at three o'clock that evening the corſe was carried in proceſſion to Chriſt Church; Mr. Carleton, Mr. Troup, Mr. Deane, Mr. Brown, Mr. Pennel and Col. Adams ſupported the pall. Beſide the Preſident and members of Congreſs as mourners, the General Aſſembly, a number of officers both civil and military, and a large number of inhabitants and ſtrangers of diſtinction attended the funeral.

After divine ſervice had been performed by the Rev. Mr. White, Rector of the Epiſcopal Churches in this city and one of the Chaplains of Congreſs, the corſe was interred in the cymetry adjoining that of Mr. Drayton.

Mr. Hewes having at an early period demonſtrated his zealous attachment to the cauſe of American Freedom, he was appointed by the voice of his fellow citizens a Delegate to the firſt Congreſs, and from that time to his death enjoyed the fulleſt confidence of his country. Endued with ſtrong deciſive genius and a ſpirit of induſtry, his mind was conſtantly employed in the buſineſs of his exalted ſtation, until his health, much impaired by intenſe application, ſunk beneath it. His private life was mild and amicable, as his public life was honorable and uſeful. Adorned with all the ſocial virtues, eſteemed by his acquaintance, beloved by his friends, and reſigned to his fate, unregretting, tho' deeply regretted, his laſt debt to nature was paid in the ſervice of his country.

We are aſſured from good authority, that the States of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Rhode-Iſland, Connecticut and New-York, have lately met in Convention at Hartford, for the purpoſe of conſidering of a general regulation of prices, which is conſidered by them as practicable under the late reſolution of Congreſs for ſtopping the preſſes, and procuring ſupplies by regular and ſteady taxation. They have propoſed to the ſeveral States, as far as Virginia incluſive, to meet in a General Convention for the above purpoſe, and to conſider of other meaſures for the reſtoration of public credit, in this city, on the firſt Wedneſday in January next.—From the late circular letter ſent by the State of New-Jerſey, there is little doubt but that State will accede to the propoſition—and it is moſt probable Commiſſioners will be appointed from this State, which will comprehend ſeven States of the Union.

Sunday arrived from Cape Francois, the brig Liberty, Captain Clunn, loaded with rum, coffee, &c. Captain Clunn was chaſed in lat. 36: 30, by a large ſhip, which he ſuppoſed to be the Roebuck.

The ſame day was ſent into our river, by Capt. Decator, a Packet Boat from St. Auguſtine for New-York; the Captain of the Packet fell in with a large fleet off the capes of Virginia, which he took to be Count D'Eſtaing's.

By a gentleman who came to town laſt Monday evening, from Virginia, we are aſſured that Count D'Eſtaings fleet had a few days ago arrived in Cheſapeak-Bay.

Extract of a letter from Annapolis, dated Nov. 12, 1779.

"The time of our late worthy Governor having expired a few days ago, we proceeded to the choice of a new one on Monday laſt, when the Hon. Thomas Sim Lee, Eſquire, was unanimouſly elected; and the following gentlemen Members of the Council—Col. Stone, Jeremiah T. Chaſe, James Brice, Daniel Carroll, and John Brice."

*** The Conſtitutional Society meets next Saturday evening, at ſix o'clock.

MESSAGE from the Preſident and Supreme Executive Council, to the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of Pennſylvania in General Aſſembly met.

Gentlemen of the General Aſſembly,

THE ſhort ſpace of time which has elapſed ſince our addreſs to the late Aſſembly, has produced but few events, ſufficiently intereſting to become objects of your attention. The advanced ſeaſon of the year ſeems almoſt to forbid the hope of any thing more deciſive; but when we look back, and take a general view of the operations and events of the campaign, we ſhall find ſufficient cauſe to acknowledge the favour and goodneſs of Providence, and to congratulate you on the happy ſtate of public affairs.

While the efforts of the enemy have been feeble, ſpiritleſs, and indeciſive, our defenſive ſyſtem has been ſupported with firmneſs and effect in every part of America, and when it has been departed from, the bravery, diſcipline, and good conduct of our officers and ſolders, have been eminently conſpicuous.

The ſeaſonable and generous aſſiſtance of the Count D'Eſtaing, and the gallant force under his command, tho' not attended with all the ſucceſs which our ſanguine expectations ſuggeſted, may juſtly be reckoned among the happy events of the year, as it has diſconcerted the plans of the enemy, been attended with ſucceſs in capturing many of their veſſel, and is in every reſpect a freſh proof

of the magnanimity and attention of our allies, which will juſtly endear them to every ſincere lover of his country.

The evacuation of Rhode-Iſland, the acquiſition of which was deemed by the enemy an object of ſuch great importance at a former period, is at once a proof of their weakneſs and apprehenſion, and, we truſt, a prelude to their total evacuation or expulſion from this country.

The expeditions under General Sullivan and Colonel Brodhead will, we hope, have the happy effects to make the ſavages of the wilderneſs dread the weight of the American arms, and give that ſafety and ſecurity to the diſtreſſed frontiers which were the great objects of the expeditions. But as very few marks of ſubmiſſion or humiliation have been manifeſted, and from ſome late appearances on the frontiers of Bedford and Northumberland, the inhabitants ſeem to be under great apprehenſion and alarm, we could not think it prudent to depend ſo far on the ſucceſs as to omit the neceſſary preparation to repel any incurſions which diſtreſs or revenge may induce the enemy to make, and have therefore procured a conſiderable detachment to be ſtationed in ſuch places as will be moſt likely to anſwer this deſirable purpoſe and eaſe the minds of the good people in that quarter.

Our domeſtic tranquility has been interrupted by ſome unhappy commotions to which free States have in all ages been ſubject. We truſt they are rather to be conſidered as the caſual overflowings of liberty than proceeding from avowed licentiouſneſs or contempt of public authority. And as it is the firſt, and we hope will be the laſt inſtance where individuals will take the vindication of their real or apprehended injuries into their own hands; and as the diſcuſſions will be painful to their fellow citizens, and open a breach we wiſh to ſee cloſed, we ſubmit it to your conſideration whether an act of oblivion and indemnity will not have a happy tendency to compoſe the minds of the people, and in its effects prove more beneficial to the public intereſts than a rigorous purſuit of legal meaſures.

The inſtitution of a Court of errors and a reviſal of the law reſpecting clandeſtine marriages were formerly recommended to the Aſſembly of this State, but the multiplicity and preſſure of other objects have hitherto excluded them from public view. The time appears to us favourable, and they involve conſiderations ſo very intereſting to the liberty and happineſs of the State, that we would wiſh to ſee them meet with due ſhare of attention.

The counterfeiting the currency of the United States, has made ſuch an alarming progreſs in ſome parts of this State as to require a ſevere and immediate check. The counterfeiting the emiſſions of an early date is by ſpecial act of Aſſembly a capital crime, while the ſame practice is only puniſhable at common law in the caſe of late emiſſions, which has occaſioned a diſtinction of puniſhments for the ſame offence, by no means conſonant to the principles of reaſon and juſtice or the feelings of mankind. We would therefore recommend the paſſing a law ſubjecting all offenders to penal and equal puniſhment.

The other domeſtic regulations having been referred ſpecially by your predeceſſors, your vigilance and zeal for the public ſervice and the intereſts of the State make it unneceſſary for us to enumerate them.

The ſupplies of the army, though attended with very heavy expence, we have hitherto been able to compaſs, ſo as to draw the grateful acknowledgments of the troops for this juſt attention to their neceſſities: We ſhall in a few days forward both to officers and men ſo compleat a ſupply of clothing both in quantity and quality, as will enable them to meet the rigours of the approaching ſeaſon with eaſe and chearfulneſs.

But while we contemplate with grateful ſatisfaction the general proſpect of public and domeſtic affairs, we cannot help expreſſing our concern and apprehenſions on the ſtate of public credit. The depreciation of the currency and its fatal conſequences to the honour and intereſt of America ſeem now ſo generally felt and acknowledged, that we truſt a ſafe and ſure foundation is laid for the ſucceſs of any meaſures which may be adopted to check this growing and alarming evil.

How far any State can ſafely adopt a ſeparate ſyſtem on a matter of ſo great and general concern, we cannot venture to decide, but we can have no doubt the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of Pennſylvania will countenance and promote every meaſure that will tend to eſtabliſh the public faith, and fix it upon the ſolid baſis of truth and juſtice. We ſhall think our time and labour devoted to the moſt valuable purpoſes, if we render the public any ſervice on this important point; and in every other ſhall endeavour, as far as depends on us, to forward the buſineſs of the State with diſpatch, utility, and mutual ſatisfaction.

The Secretary will deliver you ſundry reſolves of the Honourable the Continental Congreſs of the United States, on matters of great importance to the general intereſts, and alſo ſeveral other public papers from our ſiſter States, which we muſt recommend to your ſerious conſideration.

JOSEPH REED, Preſident.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Nov. 13, 1779

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY of PENNSYLVANIA,

Wedneſday, November 10, 1779.

The Bill, entituled "*An Act for veſting the eſtates of the late Proprietaries of Pennſylvania in this Commonwealth*," was read a ſecond time, and being debated by paragraphs, was ordered to be tranſcribed for a third reading, and publiſhed for conſideration.

Extract from the Minutes,

THOMAS PAINE, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

An ACT *for veſting the eſtates of the late Proprietaries of Pennſylvania in this Commonwealth.*

WHEREAS the charter from Charles the Second, heretofore King of England, to William Penn, under which the late Province, now State, of Pennſylvania was firſt begun to be ſettled, was granted and held for the great ends of enlarging the bounds of human ſociety, and the cultivation and promotion of religion and learning, and the rights of property and powers of government thereby veſted in the ſaid William Penn and his heirs were ſtipulated to be uſed and enjoyed, as well for the benefit of the ſettlers as for his own particular emolument, agreeably to the terms of the ſaid charter, and of certain conditions and conceſſions entered into between them: AND WHEREAS the claims heretofore made by the late Proprietaries to the whole of the ſoil contained within the bounds of the ſaid charter, and in conſequence thereof the reſervation of quit-rents and purchaſe-money upon all the grants of lands within the ſaid limits, cannot longer conſiſt with the ſafety, liberty and happineſs of the good people of this Commonwealth, who, at the expence of much blood and treaſure, have bravely reſcued themſelves and their poſſeſſions from the tyranny of Great-Britain, and are now defending themſelves from the inroads of the ſavages: AND WHEREAS the ſafety and happineſs of the people is the fundamental law of ſociety, and it has been the practice and uſage of States moſt celebrated for freedom and wiſdom to controul and aboliſh all claims of power and intereſt inconſiſtent with their ſafety and welfare; and it being the right and duty of the Repreſentatives of the people to aſſume the direction and management of ſuch intereſt and property as belongs to the community, or was deſigned for their advantage: AND WHEREAS it has become neceſſary that ſpeedy and effectual meaſures ſhould be taken in the premiſes, on account of the great expences of the war, and the rapid progreſs of the neighbouring States in locating and ſettling the lands heretofore uncultivated, by which multitudes of inhabitants are daily emigrating from this State.

Be it therefore enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That all and every the eſtate, right, title, intereſt, property, claim and demand of the heirs and deviſees, grantees, or others claiming as Proprietaries of Pennſylvania, whereof they or any of them ſtood ſeized, or to which they or any of them were entitled, or which to them were deemed to belong on the fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-ſix, of, in or to the ſoil and land contained within the limits of the ſaid late Province, now State, of Pennſylvania, or any part thereof, together with the royalties, franchiſes, lordſhips, and all other the hereditaments and premiſes comprized, mentioned and granted in the ſame charter or letters patent of the ſaid King Charles the Second (except as herein after is excepted) ſhall be, and they are hereby veſted in the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, for the uſe and benefit of the inhabitants thereof, freed and diſcharged, and abſolutely acquitted, exempted and indemnified of, from and againſt all eſtates, uſes, truſts, intails, reverſions, remainders, limitations, charges, incumbrances, titles, claims and demands whatſoever, from, by or under the ſaid charter or letters patent or otherwiſe, as fully, clearly and entirely as if the ſaid charter or letters patent, and the eſtates, intereſts, hereditaments and premiſes therein comprized, mentioned and granted, and all other the eſtate, right and title of the ſaid Proprietories, of, in and to the ſaid premiſes, were herein tranſcribed and repeated.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid ſoil and lands, hereditaments and premiſes, and every part and parcel thereof (except as herein is excepted) from and after the date hereof, ſhall be ſubject to ſuch diſpoſal, alienation, conveyance, diviſion and appropriation, as to this or any future legiſlature of this Commonwealth ſhall from time to time ſeem meet and expedient, in purſuance of ſuch law or laws as ſhall for that purpoſe hereafter be made and provided.

Provided always, and be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all and every the rights, titles, eſtates, claims and demands which were granted by, or derived from the ſaid Proprietaries, their officers, or others by them duly commiſſioned, authoriſed and appointed, or otherwiſe, or to which any perſon or perſons, other than the ſaid Proprietaries, were or are entitled either in law or equity, by virtue of any deed, patent, warrant, ſurvey or location, of, in or to any part or portion of the lands comprized and contained within the limits of this State, at any time or times before the ſaid fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-ſix, ſhall be, and they are hereby confirmed, ratified and eſtabliſhed for ever, according to ſuch eſtate or eſtates, and under ſuch limitations and uſes, as in and by the ſeveral and reſpective grants and conveyances thereof are directed and appointed.

Provided alſo, and be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all and every the private and particular eſtates, lands and hereditaments of any of the ſaid Proprietaries, whereof they are now poſſeſſed, or to which they are now entitled in their private ſeveral right or capacity, by deviſe, purchaſe or deſcent; and likewiſe all the lands called and known by the name of the Proprietary tenths or manors, which were located and returned into the land office on or before the fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-ſix, be confirmed, ratified and eſtabliſhed forever, according to ſuch eſtate or eſtates therein, and under ſuch limitations, uſes and truſts, as in and by the ſeveral and reſpective reſervations, grants and conveyances thereof are directed and appointed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all and every the quit-rents which at any time or times heretofore have been reſerved in and by any warrant, patent or other conveyance of lands or other hereditaments, from, by or under the ſaid Proprietaries, their officers, or others by them commiſſioned and appointed; and all and every the dues and arrearages of quit-rents, or which at any time or times heretofore have been deemed or taken to be due and in arrear, ſhall from henceforth ceaſe and determine, and the ſame lands and other hereditaments ſhall be held free and diſcharged therefrom, and from the payment thereof for ever.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all and every law or laws, act or acts of Aſſembly heretofore made and enacted by the Legiſlatures of the Province of Pennſylvania, or ſuch parts and clauſes thereof by which any right, title or claim, power or authority is or are given or granted, ratified or eſtabliſhed in the ſaid Proprietaries or any of them, their or any of their officers or ſervants, of, in or to any of the eſtates, lands or other hereditaments herein and hereby veſted and confirmed, or meant to be hereby veſted and confirmed in this Commonwealth, for the uſe and benefit of the inhabitants thereof, or of, in or to the quit-rents and arrearages thereof, or of, in or to any portion thereof herein and hereby releaſed, diſcharged and aboliſhed, or meant ſo to be, be, and they are hereby annulled, revoked and repealed.

AND WHEREAS the Freemen of this Commonwealth, being deſirous to manifeſt not only a regard to their own ſafety and happineſs, but their liberality alſo, and remembrance of the enterprizing ſpirit which diſtinguiſhed the founder of Pennſylvania, and mindful of the expectations and dependance of his deſcendants on the propriety thereof, and alſo that ſundry marriage ſettlements and teſtamentary diſpoſitions have been made thereupon, which will be wholly defeated, and the parties expoſed to great diſappointment and loſs, if no proviſion be made therein:

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſum of One Hundred and Thirty Thouſand Pounds, ſterling money of Great-Britain, be paid out of the Treaſury of this State to the deviſees and legatees of Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, late Proprietaries of Pennſylvania reſpectively, and to the widow and relict of the ſaid Thomas Penn, in ſuch proportions as they are reſpectively entitled to by virtue of any will, teſtament, deviſe, legacy, or marriage ſettlement, that is to ſay, the ſaid legacies and jointures to be wholly paid and diſcharged, and the reſidue thereof to be divided, limited and ſettled in all reſpects as the ſaid propriety hath been granted, deviſed, ſettled and limited.

Provided always, That no part of the ſaid ſum of One Hundred and Thirty Thouſand Pounds ſterling, ſhall be paid within leſs than one year after the termination of the preſent war with Great-Britain; and that no more than Twenty Thouſand Pounds ſterling, nor leſs than Fifteen Thouſand Pounds ſterling thereof, ſhall be paid or payable in any one year, until the whole ſum be fully paid and diſcharged; and that the firſt annual payment thereof be made at the expiration of one year after the termination of the ſaid war.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,

Poor Richard's

POCKET ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

In CONGRESS, October 30, 1779.

RESOLVED, That the Managers be directed to make ſale of the Tickets of the Third Claſs of the Lottery of the United States without delay; that the drawing thereof commence the firſt day of March next, and be compleated as ſoon as may be; and that the tickets then unſold be the property and at the riſk of the ſaid States. *Extract from the Minutes*,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Lottery-Office, November 2, 1779.

IN Conſequence of the above Reſolve the Managers give this public notice, that on the firſt day of March next the Drawing of the Lottery will commence at the Old City Vendue Store, and be continued from day to day with all poſſible expedition until finiſhed. Such perſons therefore as chooſe to become purchaſers are to apply before ſaid date, at the different Offices throughout the United States.

[*The Printers in the different States are requeſted to publiſh the above, and continue it for one month.*]

WANTED.

PERSONS properly qualified to act as STEWARD and MATRON to the Pennſylvania Hoſpital. No perſons need apply, who cannot produce ſufficient recommendations for honeſty and ſobriety. Enquire of JOSEPH SWIFT or JOSHUA HOWELL, the preſent Sitting Managers.

Imported in ſeveral veſſels lately from EUROPE and the WEST-INDIES, and to be diſpoſed of by

James Budden, T. Lawrence, & Co.

At their COMMISSION STORE in Front-ſtreet, near the corner of Market-ſtreet, formerly occupied by Budden & Shaker,

A neat aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE.

THEY have opened this Store with an intention of receiving all kinds of Goods to diſpoſe of on Commiſſion, and which they flatter themſelves, by a conſtant and diligent attention, to execute in ſuch manner, as to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who may be pleaſed to favour them with buſineſs.

The Goods they have at preſent to diſpoſe of, and which they will do by wholeſale and retail, conſiſt of the following Articles, viz. Superfine cloths of a variety of colours, with ſhaloons and trimmings to match them; Caſſimers of different colours; Foreſt cloths; Striped and plain Wiltons; Faſhionable ſtriped coatings; Buff, cloth-coloured and olive corduroys; Callicoes and chintzes; Scarlet and white baizes and flannels; Jeans, fuſtians and ſattinets; Iriſh linens; Black, white and coloured Barcelona handkerchiefs; Sattins, modes and perſians; Black everlaſtings; Black and white gauze; Prunellas; Muſlins; Scotch threads; Sewing ſilks; Clouting diaper; Metal coat and veſt buttons, of various kinds; together with a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

They have alſo to diſpoſe of, a large quantity of Hard Ware; ſeveral hogſheads of Muſcovado Sugar, of the firſt quality; and a quantity of ſingle refined Loaf Sugar.

Grand Lodge, Philadelphia, November 16. 5779.

THE Officers of the different LODGES of the moſt ancient and honourable Fraternity of *Free and Accepted* MASONS under the Grand Warrant of Pennſylvania, are hereby required to attend a *General Communication*, to be held in Philadelphia, at the Grand Lodge in Lodge-Alley, on Monday, the 20th of December next, at the Hour of *Ten* in the Forenoon, agreeable to a late Reſolve of the Grand Lodge.

By Order of the Right Worſhipful Grand Maſter,

WILLIAM SMITH, *Grand Secretary.*

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM in Weſt-Caln, Cheſter county, containing 200 acres, with the allowance; good buildings, a good orchard, and excellent timber. For terms, enquire at the Compaſs, or of the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. JOHN MARTIN. ¶

To be SOLD,

AN elegant and commodious Lot, containing near two acres of ground, whereon the family of the ſubſcriber lately dwelt, ſituate near the Market-houſe in Trenton, fronting about 200 feet on Market-ſtreet, and commanding a beautiful view of the Delaware for a conſiderable extent, including the Falls; together with the buildings and improvements thereon, to wit, a framed dwelling-houſe, containing ſix rooms on the lower floor and two above, beſides the kitchen and other roomy back buildings; a brick building, fronting on the ſtreet, well calculated for an office or any public buſineſs, having two rooms on a floor, with a fire-place in each, and a cellar under the whole; a large and commodious carriage-houſe, alſo fronting on the ſtreet; ſuitable buildings on the rear of the lot for ſtables and forage houſes, with an out-let the back way; two wells of exceeding good water, with a pump in each; and a large garden, well ſtored with fruit-trees, aſparagus-beds and other conveniences, adapted as well to pleaſe the eye as to furniſh the table. The purchaſer may have poſſeſſion immediately. For terms apply to Major GORDON, in Trenton, or the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia.

¶ CHARLES PETTIT.

N. B. Loan Office certificates of an early date would be preferred in payment, and a ſuitable advance allowed on them, eſpecially for thoſe bearing date before the firſt of March 1778.

November 12, 1779.

A SCHOOLMASTER is wanted in the town of Darby. A perſon properly qualified to teach a number of Scholars will meet with good encouragement, by applying to

¶ HENRY HAYES, Eſq; in Darby aforeſaid.

FIFTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen, on Thurſday, the 4th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, in Tredyffrin, Cheſter county, a ſorrel HORSE, about ſeven years old, with a bald face, trots and canters well, can pace a travel, about 14 hands high, whitiſh mane and tail, and white hairs all over his body, ſhod all round, a little droop rumped, and is apt to ſlip his bridle; thought to have ſome kind of a brand on his near buttock. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo that his owner may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, if found 15 miles from home, if nearer, TWENTY DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Nov. 9, 1779. ‡ DAVID JONES.

CAME to the plantation of the Subſcriber, living in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, about the beginning of October laſt, A GREY HORSE, about 12 years old, and about 13 hands high, a natural trotter, ſhod before. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

Nov. 12, 1779. ¶ JOHN KROESEN.

TAKEN up, by the Subſcriber, on the 30th of October laſt, TWO STRAY MARES, one a black, about 14 hands and an half high, about ſix years old; the other a bay, has loſt the ſight of her right eye, and is ſomething older than the black. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. ¶

Nov. 12, 1779. FREDERICK MEHL.

WAS taken up on Monday the firſt inſtant, a black COW, middle ſized, crooked horns, a ſhort tail, white bag, a ſlit in her right ear. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold in three weeks from this date, by PHILIP WIRTZ, living on William Shipley's place, between the two and three mile ſtones on Wiſſahickon road. ¶ *November* 16, 1779.

THE ſubſcriber hereby informs the public in general, particularly the inhabitants of the town of Lancaſter and places adjacent, that he has now begun, and intends to continue (if properly encouraged) to ride POST between Philadelphia and Lancaſter. Thoſe who are deſirous of being ſupplied with Engliſh or German News-papers, will pleaſe to leave their names at Mr. John Weitley's, at the ſign of the American Light-Horſe, oppoſite the Market-Houſe, in Lancaſter, from which place he will ſet off every Monday morning, and return on Thurſday in the afternoon. When at Philadelphia, his reſidence will be at Mr. Lewis Bitting's, in Market-ſtreet, at the ſign of the Black Bear. Letters forwarded, and commiſſions or meſſages will be executed with faithfulneſs and diſpatch, by the public's moſt obedient and humble ſervant,

JAMES COOKE.

STRAYED or ſtolen from near the ſign of the Hat, on the Lancaſter road, a dark Bay HORSE, 14 hands high, branded thus, C. on near ſhoulder and buttock, hurt with the ſaddle, and has a ſaddle-boil on the off ſide, behind, ſhod all round. Whoever ſecures the above Horſe, and brings him to the ſign of the Hat, ſhall have THIRTY DOLLARS Reward; if ſtolen, and the thief ſecured, ſhall have, on conviction, FIFTY DOLLARS, paid by JAMES BOYLE, *Cumberland Poſt.*

N. B. I hope the reſt of the Poſt Riders will be ſo good as to enquire for ſaid Horſe, and if he can be found, to bring him to Mr. *Lewis Bitting*'s, at the ſign of the Black Bear, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall be paid all reaſonable expences, and ſhall be greatefully acknowledged by their humble ſervant,

JAMES BOYLE, Poſt.

Bucks, ſſ. *November* 1, 1779.

WHEREAS by an act of the General Aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, intituled, "An Act for more effectually preventing engroſſing and foreſtalling; for the encouragement of commerce and the fair trader, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned," paſſed the 8th day of October, 1779, it is enacted, That no perſon or perſons within this Commonwealth, except the original importer, conſignee or manufacturer (and except as is herein excepted) ſhall, from and after the 20th day of October inſtant, preſume to ſell, or expoſe to ſale, any goods, wares or merchandize, before he, ſhe or they ſhall obtain a permit for ſo doing from ſome one of the Commiſſioners herein after mentioned, of the proper county where ſuch ſeller reſides: Therefore we the Commiſſioners for the county of Bucks aforeſaid, do hereby give notice to all perſons concerned, that they may govern themſelves accordingly.

Permits are granted by each of the Commiſſioners, at their reſpective dwellings.

JOHN GILL,
ABRAHAM DUBOIS,
NATHANIEL ELLICOT,
JOSEPH THOMAS,
THEOPHILUS FOULKE,
} Commiſſioners of Trade.

‡

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

ON Monday, the 29th day of November inſtant, at ten of the clock in forenoon, on the premiſes, Three valuable *Plantations*, the firſt is ſituate in Marſh-Creek ſettlement, York county, Pennſylvania, within half a mile of three merchant mills, and within three miles of two ſaw-mills, containing near 300 acres of land, upwards of 100 thereof being cleared, and 14 of well watered meadow is nearly made, and 12 acres of the cleared land will make good dry meadow, the remainder being well timbered with large timber, and an exceeding good and almoſt new log houſe, with four rooms below, and two ſmall log houſes, a barn, ſeveral ſtables, and two exceeding good orchards with about 300 fruit trees, the moſt of them grafted and bears the beſt of fruit; there are ſeveral exceeding good ſprings in different places, and in a rural and beautiful ſituation, exceeding well fenced are ten different fields.

2d. The ſecond plantation is ſituate about two miles from the above, and contains an unbounded range for cattle, with four fields cleared and fenced, and two log cabbins, plenty of watered meadow may be made thereon; it is ſurveyed and warranted.

3d. The next is 250 acres ſurveyed, ſituate on the main road leading from Black's-Gap to Chamberſtown, and about ſix miles from the firſt plantation, with an unbounded range for cattle, having 1000 acres without interruption; it is an exceeding good ſituation for a tavern and a mill of any ſort, having the head of Canicochaig creek running through it; there has been logs for a brew-houſe raiſed, but not much land cleared. Any perſon in the mean time wanting to ſee the premiſes, may, by enquiring at John Campbell's tavern, between the Widow Black's, at Black's-Gap, and the mountain, be directed to view the premiſes.

At the ſame time will be ſold ſome houſhold furniture, farming utenſils, an able young horſe, with ſeveral uſeful articles too tedious here to mention. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

EIGHT Acres and an Half of excellent MARSH, on the Iſland of Tinicum, in the Townſhip of Ridley, Cheſter County. The Title is indiſputable. For Terms, apply to the Subſcriber, on ſaid Iſland.

¶ JOHN TAYLOR.

To be SOLD,

A NEGROE MAN, about 21 years of age, brought up to houſe-work, a compleat cook, can waſh, bake, clean houſe, make ſoap, candles, &c. He is as compleat a waiting-man, either in the houſe or to travel with, as may be; the owner will engage he has the above qualifications, and he is only ſold for having once run to the Engliſh. Enquire of Mr. JOHN STILLE, in Front-ſtreet, near Cheſnut-ſtreet.

N. B. He will be ſold to no perſon reſiding within 40 miles of Philadelphia. ¶

November 1, 1779.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *Nathaniel Walker*, late of Londonderry townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, by bond, note, or book debt, are once more deſired to make immediate payment to prevent any further trouble, or they may depend upon being dealt with according as the law directs, without reſpect of perſons; and all perſons having any bonds, notes, or book debts againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in immediately, that they may be adjuſted and ſettled by us,

HANNAH NOBLE, Executrix,
¶ BENJAMIN WALKER, Executor.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the night of the 27th of October laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Salford townſhip, Philadelphia county, a black HORSE, full 5 feet high, has a large blaze in his forehead, and a white ſpot on the off ſide, which ſide is ſomewhat lower than the other, paces and trots, carries high, and is 12 years old. Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe, and gives notice thereof, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

Nov. 5. * ADAM HILTENBUTTEL.

SIXTY DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from Captain ROBERT MULLAN's company of Marines, lying in Philadelphia, the following men, viz. WILLIAM WARNER, houſe-carpenter, born in Philadelphia, 5 feet 8 inches high, went off in his regimentals, a green coat with red facings, white woollen jacket, a pair of light coloured cloth breeches, woollen ſtockings, a round hat, with white binding, and new ſhoes. JOHN M'CASHION, born in Ireland, a labourer, 5 feet 3 inches high, was ſeen going up Lancaſter road with an old woman, whom he has taken with him as a companion; he is a down-looking fellow, with ſandy hair; had on a long old blue coat, new white woollen jacket, light coloured cloth breeches, woollen ſtockings, a round hat with white binding, and new ſhoes. JOHN MACKEANY, about 5 feet 8 inches high, fair complexion, has lately worked at ditching for Col. Porter, in New-Caſtle county, and has a wife near the Red Lyon; went off in his regimentals, a green coat, with red facing, white woollen jacket, light coloured cloth breeches, woollen ſtockings, a round hat, with white binding, and new ſhoes. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Deſerters in any goal in this State, ſhall have the above reward, or Twenty Dollars for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by ROBERT MULLAN, Captain.

November 2, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, on Saturday, the 30th of October laſt, a Black HORSE, about 12 years old, 14 hands and a half high, both hind feet white, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. * JOHN THOMPSON.

October 4, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in the Northern Liberties, near the Riſing Sun tavern, on the 3d inſtant, an Iron Grey MARE, about 5 years old, and 13 hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. * AMOS HARMER.

October 12, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Letterkenny townſhip, in Cumberland county, about the 23d of laſt September, a White STEER, with ſome brindled ſpots about his head and neck, branded on the near horn IB. about 4 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. * JOSIAH CRAWFORD.

CAME to the dwelling houſe of Vallentine Eyler, living in Manallen townſhip, York county, a Roan HORSE, about 12 years old, about 14 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder A. and on the near buttock B. is a natural pacer: he came the 19th of June. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. VALENTINE EYLER. *

College of Philadelphia, October 24, 1779.

THE Lectures on the different Branches of MEDICINE will begin on the Firſt Monday in December.

TO BE LETT ON SHARES,

ABOUT Twenty-ſix Acres of GOOD LAND, divided into four Lots, all under a good new Fence, within one Mile of this City. Any Perſon inclining to rent the whole, or any Part, may know the Particulars, by applying to the Printers hereof. ¶

Cheſter County, October 28, 1779.

THE Collectors of the ſeveral Taxes are hereby required to make their Payments on or before the 22d day of November next, otherwiſe they may expect to be proceeded againſt as the Law directs, without further Notice.

DAVID CLOYD,
¶ ANDREW BOYD,
BENJAMIN BRANNAN,
} Commiſſioners.

Cheſter county, October 24, 1779.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, near the Yellow Spring, a dark brown GELDING, ſeven years old paſt, about 14 hands 3 inches high, a ſtrong well made draught horſe, rather ſlab ſided, has a bald face, ſome white on his feet, branded, laſt ſpring, R H. on the near buttock, ſwitch tail, ſhod all round, paces and trots. Whoever takes up the thief, if ſtolen, and Gelding, ſo that the thief may be brought to juſtice, and the owner get his horſe again, ſhall receive the above Reward, or Fifty Dollars for the Horſe only, if delivered to R. Howell, D. Q. M. G. near Downing's Town, or the ſubſcriber,

¶ JOHN BOGGS.

East Marlborough, Cheſter County, 25th of 10th Mo. 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, the 15th of laſt Month, a likely old ſorrel MARE, about 14 hands high, has a ſmall ſtar and ſnip. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

¶ CALEB SWAYNE.

Leathern Ink-pots for the Pocket,

WITH receptacles for PENS, invented by the famous Artiſt CLARKE, of Edinburgh; they are of great utility to all, but eſpecially to travelling Gentlemen in the Military, Naval or Commercial Departments; may now be had at BELL's BOOK-STORE, next door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

N. B. DILWORTH's SPELLING-BOOKS by the dozen, with variety of BOOKS in all ſorts of Literature, may alſo be had at Bell's Book-Store. ‡

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

DESERTED, in the night of the 20th inſtant, from Col. BENJAMIN FLOWER's Regiment of Artillery and Artificers, ſtationed at the public works near Carliſle, the following perſons, *viz.* WILLIAM LOWE, a ſmart well-made fellow, by trade a Blackſmith, born in England, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſmooth face, fair complexion, ſhort dark coloured hair, and has loſt ſome of his fore teeth. JOSEPH LOWE, born in England, by trade a Nailor, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſhort black hair, ſwarthy complexion, remarkable for having a piece out of one of his ears, as he ſays bit out by a man; had on, when he went away, a deep blue broadcloth coat and jacket, round beaver hat, bound with velvet binding, almoſt new, and ſilver plated buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures the above deſerters, in order that they may join their regiment again, ſhall receive the above reward, or *Fifty Dollars* for each, and all reaſonable charges, paid by ¶

October 24, 1779. JOHN JORDAN, Captain.

WAS FOUND, on the 2d day of the Ninth Month, near Springfield Meeting-houſe, a Sum of Continental MONEY. The Owner, by applying to ISAAC RHOADS, in Marple, proving his property, and paying the charge of this advertiſement, may have it again.

N. B. It was advertiſed in the neighbourhood immediately when found, but had not the deſired effect. ¶

WAS taken out of the Bar of the Old Ferry-houſe, by a certain JOHN BURNS, about three weeks ago, a new brown GREAT COAT, with horn buttons, dyed tortoiſe-ſhell faſhion, and whitemetal links; he left an old coat, of very little value, with ſome garlick in the pocket. As there has been full time for him to diſcover his miſtake (if there was any) it is expected he will return the coat ſhortly, or he may depend on it the greateſt vigilance will be uſed in finding him out and proſecuting him. ¶ Nov. 9. 1779.

Lottery-Office, September 28, 1779.

THE Sale and Renewal of Tickets for the Third Claſs of the Lottery of the United Sates, will commence this day. Hours for ſale and renewal are from Nine to Twelve o'clock in the morning, and from Three to Five in the afternoon.

The Managers inform the Public, they are preparing every neceſſary to begin the drawing as ſoon as returns can be received from the different States; having no doubt of a ready and quick ſale, as this and the laſt Claſs are ſo evidently in favour of the Adventurer. The high Prizes in the Third amounting to 850 000 Dollars, and thoſe in the Laſt Claſs exceeding the firſt coſt of the Tickets, *One Million of Dollars.*

The different Printers throughout the United States are deſired to publiſh the above.

WANTS A PLACE,

A YOUNG MAN, born of reputable parents, free from vice and immorality, who writes a good hand, underſtands accounts, and who has wrote a conſiderable time in one of the beſt offices in Dublin, and has taken the oath to the States, is deſirous to engage in an office or ſtore. Any gentleman, wanting ſuch a perſon, may hear of him by directing to M. O. F. at the Printers, and mentioning their terms, or at Captain WILLIAM M'CALLA's, Plumſtead, Bucks county, where he now lives. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable piece of Banked MEADOW GROUND, ſituate near the mouth of Schuylkill, about 5 miles from the city of Philadelphia, in Paſſyunk townſhip, adjoining lands late of Joſeph Galloway, George Knor, and Sopekin Creek; containing near 30 acres. For terms of ſale apply to BONSALL and SHOEMAKER, at their office in Fourth-ſtreet, below Spruce-ſtreet. *Octo.* 29 1779. *

Sadſbury Townſhip, Cheſter County, Octo. 28, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, near the Gapp tavern, on the 18th of September, a dark brown FILLY, two years old paſt, above 14 hands high, ſhe paces and trots out of hand, has been rode, but not rightly broke; there is no white on her, except a little on one of her hind feet, and no brand. Whoever takes up ſaid Filly and ſecures the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above Reward, or one half for the Filly only, and all reaſonable charges, paid by MARY WILLIAMS. *

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in Carliſle, Cumberland county, on the night of the 20th inſtant, TWO MARES, one a dark cheſtnut, branded on the near ſhoulder with the letter K, a roſe on both ſides of her neck, beginning near her ſhoulder, and turning the hair until near her ear, ſome few white hairs growing in that on the nigh ſide of her neck; ſhe is about 14 hands high, 5 years old, paces a travel, and trots lofty; the property of Robert Gilchriſt, in Paxton, Lancaſter county. The other a dark ſorrel, about the ſame ſize, a natural pacer, ſhod all round, branded on the nigh ſhoulder S, and on the nigh buttock B; the property of Samuel Buchanan, of Cumberland. Whoever ſecures ſaid mares, with the thief or thieves, ſo that the ſubſcriber or owners may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, or for the mares only, TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶

Oct. 23, 1779. WILLIAM EAKEN, Tavern-keeper.

WAS left with the ſubſcriber, in Eveſham townſhip, in the State of New-Jerſey, three months ago, by a gentleman of the name of Joſeph Molliner, A BRINDLE COW, with requeſt that ſhe ſhould be taken care of for a few days, when he would call for her, and pay the expences. He is hereby deſired to come, pay the charges, and take her away in four weeks from the date hereof, or ſhe will be ſold for the ſame.

October 30, 1779. ¶ JOSEPH HAMMITT.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or ſtolen, on the 22d of October inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Solebury townſhip, Bucks county, a bay mare COLT, two years old laſt ſpring, 13½ hands high, a natural trotter, round built, and in good order, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, ſome white on the near hind foot, a ſcar or blemiſh on the fore ſide of the off hind leg a little above the footlock, and has been ſomewhat uſed to the ſaddle. Whoever ſecures ſaid Colt, ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ EBENEZER DOAN.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of JAMES DUNLAP, in New-Britain townſhip, Bucks county, on the 21ſt inſt. A SORREL MARE, 15 years of age, 14 hands and a half high, has a large ſtreak of white down her face, a horſe-ſhoe mark on the upper part of her near buttock, occaſioned by the kick of a horſe, trots and hand-gallops, and will pace a ſlow travel. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare and thief, ſo that the owner may get the mare, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or *One Hundred Dollars* for the mare, and reaſonable charges, paid by

October 22, 1779. † JAMES DUNLAP.

Chriſtiana Bridge, October 20, 1779.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, but ſuppoſed the latter, from the ſubſcriber, at Chriſtiana Bridge, New-Caſtle county, on or about the 10th inſtant, A BROWN GELDING, 14 hands and an half high, ſeven years old, long mane, ſwitch tail, two white feet, branded on the near buttock W A, though ſcarce diſcernable, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, paces, trots and canters well, lofty carriage, but throws his noſe rather too much out, ſhod all round. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe, ſhall receive *Fifty Dollars* reward, and for thief and horſe the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by LEVY HOLLINGSWORTH, in Philadelphia, or SOLOMON MAXWELL. §

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, living in East-Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, near the Warren tavern, on Lancaſter road, ſome time in April laſt, A dark brindled BULL, three years old, has neat ſmall horns inclining inwards, rough in his forehead, ſome white about his flank and the end of his tail, and ſuppoſed to be ear-marked. Whoever will give information of the bull, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have TWENTY DOLLARS Reward, and if brought home, reaſonable charges. JOHN BARTHOLOMEW. ¶ *Oct.* 6.

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NOVEMBER. 1779. THE NUMB. 2580.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,
AND
WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1779.

PHILADELPHIA, November 20.

LAST Wednesday an entertainment was given by Congress to the Minister Plenipotentiary of France, at which were present by invitation several Foreigners of distinction, and gentlemen of public character.

In CONGRESS, *November* 17, 1779.

According to order the Hon. the Chevalier De la Luzerne, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Most Christian Majesty, was introduced to an audience by Mr. Matthews and Mr. Morris, the two members for that purpose appointed, and being seated in his chair, the Secretary of the Embassy delivered to the President a letter from His Most Christian Majesty; of which the following is a translation:

Very dear, Great Friends and Allies,

THE bad state of health of the Sieur Gerard, our Minister Plenipotentiary to you, having laid him under the necessity of applying for a recal, we have made choice of the Chevalier De la Luzerne, a Colonel in our service, to supply his place. We have no doubt but he will be agreeable to you, and that you will repose entire confidence in him. We pray you to give full credit to all he shall say to you on our behalf, especially when he shall assure you of the sincerity of our wishes for your prosperity, as well as of the constancy of our affection, and of our friendship for the United States in General, and for each one of them in particular. We pray God to keep you, our very dear, great friends and allies, in his holy protection.

Done at Versailles, the 31st May, 1779.

Your good Friend and Ally,

(Signed) LOUIS.

(Underneath) DE VERGENNES.

The Minister was then announced to the House; whereupon he arose and addressed Congress in a speech, which when he had finished the Secretary delivered in writing to the President; and of which the following is a translation:

GENTLEMEN,

THE Wisdom and Courage which have founded your Republic, the prudence which presides over your deliberations, your firmness in execution, the skill and valor displayed by your Generals and soldiers during the course of the war, have attracted the admiration and regard of the whole world. The King my Master was the first to acknowledge a liberty acquired midst so many perils and with so much glory. Since treaties, dictated by moderation, have fixed upon a permanent base the Union of France with the American Republic, his Majesty's whole conduct must have demonstrated how dearly he tenders your prosperity, and his firm resolution to maintain your Independence by every means in his power. The events which have successively unfolded themselves shew the wisdom of those measures. A powerful Ally hath acknowledged the justice of those motives which had compelled the King to take arms, and we may reasonably hope for the most solid success from the operations of the united fleets. The naval force of the enemy hath been diverted from your continent. Compelled to flee to the defence of their own possessions, all their efforts have been too feeble to prevent our troops from conquering a considerable part. The other British islands feared the same lot, when the French General stopped the current of his success to seek new dangers here. In conforming to his Majesty's intentions he has complied with his own inclinations, the desires of the French and the request of the Americans, who invited him to join his arms to those of your Republic. Events have not compleatly answered his courage and his efforts, but his blood and that of my countrymen, shed in a cause so dear to us, hath cemented the base on which the alliance is founded, and impressed on it a character as indelible as are all those by which it is already consecrated.

That alliance, Gentlemen, becomes daily more indissoluble, and the benefits which the two nations derive from it have given it the most perfect consistence. The relations of commerce between the subjects of the King my Master and the inhabitants of the Thirteen United States continually multiply; and we may already perceive, in spite of those obstacles which embarrass the reciprocal communication, how natural it is, how advantageous it will be to the two nations, and all who participate in it, and how much the monopolizing spirit, the jealous attention and prohibitory edicts of the enemy to your freedom, have been prejudicial to your happiness.

It is under these circumstances, Gentlemen, that the King my Master hath been pleased to appoint me his Minister Plenipotentiary to you. You have seen in the letter which I had just now the honour to deliver from him, fresh assurances of his friendship. I consider as the happiest circumstance of my life, a mission, in the course of which I am certain of fulfilling my duty when I labour for your prosperity; and I felicitate myself upon being sent to a nation whose interests are so intimately blended with our own, that I can be useful neither to France nor the American Republic, without rendering myself agreeable both to the one and to the other.

It was certainly desireable that the affairs with which I am charged, had remained in the hands of that enlightened Minister whom I succeed; and whose health compels him to return to France. I have not his abilities, but, like him, I have an unbounded zeal for the welfare and success of the common cause; like him I am directed to concur in every thing which can be useful or agreeable to your Republic. I have the same attachment to the people you, Gentlemen, represent, and the same admiration of their conduct. I have the most fervent wish to give you proofs of it, and I hope by these different titles to merit your confidence and your esteem.

LE CHE. DA LA LUZERNE.

To which the President returned the following answer.

SIR,

THE early attention of our good friend and ally to these United States is gratefully felt by all their virtuous citizens; and we should be unfaithful Representatives if we did not warmly acknowledge every instance of his regard, and take every opportunity of expressing the attachment of our constituents to treaties formed upon the purest principles.

His Most Christian Majesty, in rendering himself protector of the rights of mankind, became intitled to assistance from the friends of man. This title could not but be recognized by a monarch, whose diadem is adorned with equity and truth: That monarch by joining his arms to those of our great ally hath given a fatal blow to the common enemy; and from the justness of the motives which unite the combined fleets, we expect the most solid benefits will crown their operations; nor can we doubt that other powers will rejoice to see that haughty nation humbled, in proportion as they have been insulted by her presumptuous arrogance.

We well know, and all the world must acknowledge the moderation and friendship of the Most Christian King, in neglecting conquests which courted his acceptance for the benevolent pleasure of succouring his allies. In this, as in every other instance, we perceive his strict adherence to the principles of our defensive alliance. We are sensible of the zeal of the French General, in executing his Majesty's orders: We esteem his courage, we lament his wounds, and we respect that generous valor which hath led your countrymen to contend with ours in the same common cause, in the same field of glory. A noble emulation which hath poured out the blood of the two nations, and mingled it together as a sacred pledge of perpetual union.

The consequences which have followed from the appearance of the French fleet upon our coasts, particularly by disconcerting the enemy's plans of operation, and destroying a considerable part of their naval force, demonstrate the wisdom of the measure. That they have not been still more beneficial is to be attributed to those incidents, which in the hand of Omnipotence determine all human events: But our disappointment is compensated by reflecting on the perfect harmony that subsisted between the Generals and the troops of the two nations.

The prosperous course of this campaign gives a pleasing hope that the moment of peace may soon arrive, when the reciprocation of mutual good offices shall amply recompence our mutual labors and cares; and we doubt not but in that moment the commerce between the allied nations, now struggling under great inconveniences, will shoot forth with vigor and advantage, and happily demonstrate the injuries we once suffered from the restraints of our enemies.

While we lament, Sir, the loss of your worthy predecessor, we are led from your personal character to the pleasing expectation that you will possess that confidence and esteem which he enjoyed. They are due to the servant of our benefactor. We are happy in his choice, and being thoroughly convinced of the intimate connection between the interests and views of the allied nations, we cannot but persuade ourselves that the more attentively you shall perform your duty to your sovereign, and the more sedulously you shall guard and promote the welfare of your country, the more agreeable and respectable you will render yourself to the citizens of America.

The Secretary of Congress delivered to the Minister a copy of the foregoing reply, dated in Congress, November 17, 1779, and signed Samuel Huntington, President. Whereupon the Minister withdrew, and was conducted home, in the manner in which he was brought to the House.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *November* 9, 1779.

The Bill entitled, "*An Act for laying an embargo on the exportation of provisions from this State by sea for a limited time*," was read a second time, and being debated by paragraphs, was ordered to be transcribed for a third reading, and published for consideration.

Extract from the Minutes,

THOMAS PAINE, Clerk of the General Assembly.

An ACT *for laying an embargo on the exportation from this State for a limited time.*

WHEREAS the last harvest of wheat and other grain in this and the neighbouring States hath not proved so abundant as was supposed, and it is highly necessary that the exportation of victuals and provisions from this State, by sea, should be prohibited for a limited time, in order to retain a sufficiency within the same for the sustentation of the inhabitants, and for the armies and fleets of the United States of America and their allies.

Be it therefore enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That an Embargo be and hereby is laid on the exportation, by sea, of wheat, rye, barley, oats, spelts and Indian corn, and on all meal and flour made of wheat, rye, barley, oats, spelts or Indian corn, and on bread, rice, beef, pork, bacon and live stock, and on all other victuals and provisions for the food of man: And the exportation thereof, by sea, from and after the publication of this Act, is hereby prohibited and forbidden until the day of next.

Provided always, That this Act shall not be construed to restrain the lading upon any ship of war or other vessel which shall actually be in one of the ports of this State, such quantities of provisions as may be necessary for the stores only of such ship or vessel for the cruize or voyage of such ship or vessel, nor to the transportation by sea, or exportation of any victuals or provisions for the use of the armies, or ships of the United States of America, or their allies, such transportation or exportation being first certified to the Supreme Executive Council of this Commonwealth, and the licence of the said Council obtained for the same.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any wheat, rye, barley, oats, spelts or Indian corn, or any meal or flour made of wheat, rye, barley, oats, spelts or Indian corn, or any bread, rice, beef, pork, bacon, live stock, or other victuals or provisions whatsoever for the food of man, except as herein before is excepted, shall be shipped or laden from and after the publication of this Act, on any ship or vessel within this State, with design to export the same by sea, contrary to the intent and meaning of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for the naval officer, and he is hereby enjoined and required, on proper information, or it shall and may be lawful for any other person to enter on board any such ship or vessel, and to seize all such wheat, rye, barley, oats, spelts and Indian corn, and meal or flour, bread, rice, beef, pork, bacon, live stock, and other victuals and provisions, together with the ships or vessels in which the same shall be found, and her tackle, apparel, and furniture; and such victuals and provisions so shipped and laden contrary to this Act, and the ship or vessel in which the same shall be found, together with her tackle, apparel and furniture, shall be forfeited, one third part thereof to the use of the State, one third part thereof to the use of the said naval officer or other person who shall seize the same, and the other third part thereof to the use of the informer.

Provided always, and it is hereby enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no claim for any ship or vessel, or provision seized or pretended to be seized in pursuance of this Act, shall be admitted, unless security be first entered for payment of all costs, in case such seizure be condemned; and that no suit or action against the officer or person or persons making such seizure, or his or their assistants, shall lie, unless such suit or action be brought within months after cause shall be given.

In CONGRESS, October 30, 1779.

RESOLVED, That the Managers be directed to make sale of the Tickets of the Third Class of the Lottery of the United States without delay; that the drawing thereof commence the first day of March next and be compleated as soon as may be; and that the tickets then unsold be the property and at the risk of the said States.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Lottery-Office, November 2, 1779.

IN Consequence of the above Resolve the Managers give this public notice, that on the first day of March next the Drawing of the Lottery will commence at the Old City Vendue Store, and be continued from day to day with all possible expedition until finished. Such persons therefore as choose to become purchasers are to apply before said date, at the different Offices throughout the United States.

[*The Printers in the different States are requested to publish the above, and continue it till the first of March.*]

To be SOLD,

AN elegant and commodious Lot, containing near two acres of ground, whereon the family of the subscriber lately dwelt, situate near the Market-house in Trenton, fronting about 200 feet on Market-street, and commanding a beautiful view of the Delaware for a considerable extent, including the Falls; together with the buildings and improvements thereon, to wit, a framed dwelling-house, containing six rooms on the lower floor and two above, besides the kitchen and other roomy back buildings; a brick building, fronting on the street, well calculated for an office or any public business, having two rooms on a floor, with a fire-place in each, and a cellar under the whole; a large and commodious carriage-house, also fronting on the street; suitable buildings on the rear of the lot for stables and forage houses, with an out-let the back way; two wells of exceeding good water, with a pump in each; and a large garden, well stored with fruit-trees, asparagus-beds and other conveniences, adapted as well to please the eye as to furnish the table. The purchaser may have possession immediately. For terms apply to Major GORDON, in Trenton, or the subscriber in Philadelphia.

¶ CHARLES PETTIT.

N. B. Loan-Office certificates of an early date would be preferred in payment, and a suitable advance allowed on them, especially for those bearing date before the first of March, 1778.

From the NEW-JERSEY JOURNAL.

LETTERS *on our* PAPER CURRENCY.

WE all know the depreciated ſtate of our Paper Currency; and there are but few people but what are concerned about the event. In theſe circumſtances ſome perſons (we muſt ſuppoſe them intereſted) have propoſed to let it die in the hands of the poſſeſſors. A propoſal ſo unjuſt, and contrary to the final intereſt of theſe States, will never take place. The Congreſs have, I truſt, in their late circular letter, ſatisfied people in that reſpect. That circular letter, which, on the whole, is excellent, and in ſome reſpects as a cordial to many, yet contains ſome things not fully underſtood, and ſome things, reſpecting which the public would be glad to query. We venerate the Congreſs; but they know, and we all know, that their conduct is to be looked into; and all they do for the public may be ſcanned with modeſty, and due regard to the public. Every friend to his country has a right, with modeſty and humility, to query and propoſe any thing for the public good, eſpecially reſpecting our currency, at a time when ſomething muſt be done, and when 'tis ſo difficult to know what is beſt to be done.

Three things I have to offer to the public reſpecting our paper-currency. 1ſt. The depreciation, and the cauſes of it. 2d. What the Congreſs mean and ſhould mean by redeeming our bills, and paying our public debts. And 3d. What is beſt to be done in the preſent ſtate of our depreciated currency.

1. The depreciation, and the cauſe of it. This I ſhould not ſpend time to conſider, was it not neceſſary to open and lead the way to what muſt follow.

The Congreſs well obſerve that the cauſes of the depreciation are both natural and artificial; but I would juſt obſerve that the natural, *i. e.* the quantity, is properly the cauſe; for that only gives opportunity for the artificial cauſes to take place. Had there not been a ſurplus of paper: had there not been ſo great a quantity as to have given opportunity to hoard the hard money, no artificial cauſes wou'd have ſunk the value of the paper currency. Thirty million of dollars has been ſuppoſed a proper quantity for a circulating medium in theſe thirteen ſtates; but I think the ſum is ten million of dollars too much at ſuch a time as this, when we have ſo little foreign trade, and are cut off from ſo great a part of our commerce. If twenty million of dollars are a ſufficiency for a medium of trade in the preſent ſtate of things, then the natural depreciation of one hundred and ſixty million would be eight to one. Be this as it will, there have been other cauſes that have helped to bring on the depreciation. The Congreſs ſay, "A diſtruſt (however occaſioned) entertained by the maſs of people, &c. is the cauſe." This, certainly, has done its part; but the full and proper artificial cauſe was, the people refuſing or neglecting to take it in all payments as freely as if it had been ſilver, and as ſuch to uſe it as a medium of trade in all their dealings, which has often and abundantly been the caſe where there was no diſtruſt, but the fulleſt confidence that the Congreſs was able, and would certainly redeem the bills. This has been the caſe with multitudes who have dealt by way of barter; or, as they generally ſay, in the old way. If twenty million of dollars was a ſufficient medium when uſed as formerly, and people neglect to uſe continental money in one half of their dealings, then the circulating medium would be but ten million, which gives room to the one hundred and ſixty million to depreciate to ſixteen for one. People dealing by way of barter, or, as they ſay, in the old way, exchanging one thing for another, has done more towards depreciating our currency than any one thing. If money is not uſed between man and man as much as may be in all their dealings, but is neglected or ſet aſide, the event as to depreciation is the ſame as if under-valued and refuſed. Thus our honeſt country people, who have all the time been clamouring and blaming they know not who for the depreciation of our money, have, without knowing or conſidering it, done more to depreciate it than any one ſort of men on the continent. Many through the continent alſo have refuſed to take continental money for wheat, flour or other neceſſaries of life, extorting hard money for what they ſold: This has alſo given paper money a ſink; for this has the ſame tendency as dealing by way of barter; 'tis ſetting aſide paper money and inſiſting upon ſomething elſe. Again, many refugees from cities and places where the enemy have come, which refugees were moſt hearty friends to their country, having preſerved ſome money or money's worth with them, knowing that hard money was the beſt ſtand-by at all times and in all places, and that they could help themſelves with it in ſome caſes of neceſſity, when they could not with any thing elſe, have, in their own defence, and to keep their families from ſtarving, been obliged to prefer hard money to other, and thus unavoidably and innocently been a cauſe of the depreciation; as every inſtance of the preferring hard money or an thing elſe to paper tends to depreciate it.

But the engroſſers, foreſtallers, extortioners, and avaricious traders have been a great, and the moſt culpable cauſe of the depreciation. This our people in general are aware of, and view them as pernicious to their country. Theſe extortioners, after having purchaſed goods or proviſions at a certain price, in continental money, have refuſed to take the ſame, with a proper advance for their trouble, riſk, &c. and inſtead of propoſing to take ſomething elſe in exchange, as other depreciaters have done, they have had the effrontery to offer to take continental money at two, three, four, or more, for one.

I have further to obſerve, that if there is ſo much paper money iſſued as to be a ſufficient currency without any hard money, it immediately begins to depreciate; for the ſilver and gold ceaſes to circulate, and paper is no ſtandard. Two thirds of the currency of a country will bear to be paper, and not much more. If paper money is ſo ſcarce that a conſiderable quantity of ſilver and gold muſt be drawn out as part of the circulating medium, then paper will keep equal with it; for in general 'tis the moſt portable and agreeable money to trade with. Thus our paper money formerly kept its value. If there is not ſuch a quantity of hard money paſſing as a currency, that thoſe who need it upon particular emergencies can take it at their pleaſure, paper money will depreciate; and this will ever be the caſe, if paper is ſo plenty as to give particular perſons opportunity to hoard all the hard money. When hard money ceaſes to be part of the currency, if free trade is allowed, no legiſlature will or can avail to keep up the credit of paper money. To decree that men ſhall not value ſilver above paper, or not give or take more for one than the other; or to decree that articles of commerce, or proviſions, ſhall be bought and ſold at a particular price, is in effect to decree that there ſhall be no free trade, and that many ſhall ſuffer, and even ſtarve for want of neceſſaries which they cannot buy. How ſuddenly did our gold and ſilver, yea, even the copper, ſtop its circulation? How ſuddenly were they ſtruck dead, when the paper money began to abound? It is ſtrange how ſuddenly every body knew that hard money was preferable to paper! Hard money is the ſoul and ſpirit of paper; for as the ſpirit keeps the body moving, and as the body without the ſpirit is dead, ſo is paper without hard money; or in a great meaſure ſo. It always has been, and always will be impoſſible for any government, where there is a free trade, to keep paper money good, unleſs it is in ſo ſmall a quantity as to draw out the hard money for part of the circulating medium.

A diſtruſt or fear, in many people, whether the Congreſs would, whether they could, and whether it would be right for them to make the paper money as good as ſilver, has been a conſiderable cauſe of the depreciation. Concerning the redemption of our bills and making them good, I am to query and obſerve in my next letter.

L E T T E R II.

WHAT the Congreſs ſay of our ability to redeem our bills and pay our debts is excellent; 'tis rational, and 'tis encouraging and animating. Nor can it be doubted but that the ſeveral ſtates will be ready and willing to do this. But ſtill we want to know what they mean by the redemption of our bills, and the payment of our public debts. Had they dropped any word thro' the whole of their letter to have explained this, it would have been pleaſing. I watched for ſomething of this from beginning to end, but found it not. The thing deſired to be known, or the query, is plainly this: Are the continental dollars in the end to be made as good to their poſſeſſors as ſo many ſilver dollars? And muſt the nominal ſum of our debt be paid in ſilver, or that which is as good? In other words, will any of our continental dollars regain their original value, or will they not? If our continental dollars are in the end to be ſo redeemed as to be made as good as ſilver, dollar for dollar, and our debts paid in that manner, that is one thing; if not, the next enquiry is in what proportion and manner ſhall it be done? As this is an important ſubject, and few, if any, perſons on the continent but what are deeply intereſted in it, I beg leave to offer a few hints. I ſay all are deeply intereſted in it; for all muſt have their ſhare either in paying or receiving this money. Two or three more large taxes (and large the taxes ought to be) and one or two years expence of buying ſalt and a few other neceſſary articles, will ſweep off moſt, if not all the money from the common ſort of people through the country. The money remaining will be in a few mens hands, who have had the opportunity and advantage to ſecure it. The greateſt part of this money has been obtained by theſe men, when they have not given more than 1-4th, or 1-8th, or 1-15th, or 1-20th part of the worth of a ſilver dollar for a continental one. Theſe men, for a very little value, have amaſſed vaſt ſums of continental money. The enquiry then is, whether 'tis right for theſe men to receive four, eight, fifteen or twenty times as much as they gave for their money? And whether it is proper and equitable that the country ſhould be heavily taxed for ten, fifteen or twenty years, to pay the principal, and probably the intereſt too, to theſe men or their heirs in ſilver, or that which is as good, when they came by their money at ſo cheap and eaſy a rate. Again, which is much the ſame thing, ſhall debts contracted between man and man through the country, in the years 1778, 1779, and it may be 1780, be hereafter paid in money that is four, eight, fifteen or twenty times as good as when the debt was contracted? Let us conſider what will be the conſequence: It can be no leſs than the unavoidable ruin of multitudes, and that many ways. I ſhall only mention one. Suppoſe *A* buys of *B* a farm, which, before the depreciation, was worth only 1000l. but now he gives *B* 8000l. as many places are now ſold at eight or ten times more than they were worth ſeven years ago. *A* enters upon his plantation with living ſtock and other moveables to the value of four or five thouſand pounds, which, before the depreciation, was not worth more than three hundred pounds. *A* pays three quarters of the money for his place when he enters upon it, and gives bond for the other two thouſand pounds. In four or five years the money is made good; in which ſpace *A* could with difficulty procure money enough to pay his large taxes, ſupport his family, and pay his intereſt money. At length he is arreſted for the two thouſand pounds which he owes; his farm is ſeized and ſold, which then, at a proper price as money is made good, produces but one thouſand pounds; his goods and chattels are alſo ſold for his debt, which, at a full price, produce but about three hundred. *A* is a bankrupt, and ſeven hundred pounds worſe than nothing. His ſix thouſand pounds which he paid down for his place is gone; his farm itſelf is gone; his moveable eſtate is gone; and he ſtill owes ſeven hundred pounds good money. In ſome ſuch ways muſt multitudes be unavoidably ruined, if the money is made good.

Thoſe who are for having the money made good, will have ſeveral things to plead. As 1ſt. the face of the bill, that it entitles the bearer to receive ſo many Spaniſh milled dollars, or their value, in gold or ſilver. I anſwer, the face of the bill has not proved true to the many who have been obliged already to ſpend their eſtates by reaſon of the depreciation of the bills. Many widows, aged perſons, orphans, &c. beſides many that have fled from the enemy and ſaved a little, would have been glad to have applied to Congreſs with continental dollars as notes of hand, in order to receive ſo many milled dollars, or their value in gold or ſilver; but muſt all be told, that the Congreſs cannot at preſent anſwer the face of the bill. If the Congreſs cannot now, and could not for ſeveral years paſt make good the face of the bills to thoſe who have ſuffered ſo much, and many of them ſpent their all for want thereof, will there be any reaſon that they ſhould be able to do it for thoſe who have got their money ſo eaſily, and have not been the twentieth part ſuch ſufferers as thoſe abovementioned. Some will plead that the Congreſs is under obligation to make good the bills; and that the whole country is bound and obliged to ſtand by them and ſupport them in it. I aſk to whom are they obliged to do this, and at what time are they obliged to do this; have they been obliged to do it the ſeveral years laſt paſt; and to help and relieve all the ſufferers juſt now mentioned? Will their obligation be greater in time to come than in time paſt? And will it be greater to thoſe who have little need, than to thoſe who have ſuffered ſo much? Thoſe that plead this argument, will find that it will hereafter bear a diſpute; and I am a poor prophet if it does not diſappoint thoſe who have built their hopes upon it. The bills ſhall be properly redeemed, and the debts paid: The Congreſs and the country will do all in their power ſo far as 'tis juſt and equitable; but no man, or bodies of men, are bound to impoſſibilities or to injuſtice.

When the Congreſs firſt iſſued money, not only they but we all hoped that the bills would retain their original value; and they had a right to make the money, or the face of the bill as they did, for every body that received them allowed what they were worth in ſilver. But 'tis a query whether the Congreſs had the ſame right in ſome of their later emiſſions: When ſome of the firſt emiſſions were iſſued, a continental dollar was as good as a ſilver one, would procure as much, &c. But in ſome of the later emiſſions a continental dollar was not worth more, and would not procure more than 1-2, 1-4, 1-8, 1-19 or 1-20th part of a ſilver dollar: Now the query is, whether the Congreſs had a right to ſay that a man that obtained fifteen of theſe latter dollars, for the value of one ſilver dollar, ſhould receive the value of fifteen ſilver dollars? Whether they had a right to aſſure people that they ſhould receive fifteen times as much for their bills as they coſt them? I find the Congreſs, in their circular letter, allow that their power is not unlimited; that if they ſhould paſs ſuch and ſuch acts, they would be null and void. They ſay, *'tis not in their power to annihilate our money, and declare it nothing worth; and that any act of theirs to this purpoſe would be null and void.* And ſome may be ready to query if ſomething like this would not be true, if they ſhould paſs an act that money ſhould be worth ten times as much as it is, or has been, or can be made to be, except to a very few perſons.

The Congreſs will undoubtedly do, and the country will ſupport them in doing, that which is juſt and equitable in all theſe caſes. I doubt not our bills will be properly redeemed, and our debts equitably paid. But how or in what manner theſe things ought to be done, ſhall be the enquiry and conſideration in my next letter.

EUMENES.

WHEREAS the Miniſter of France is deſirous of preventing every difficulty whatſoever which might take place, relating to the ſalaries of the workmen in general who have been or ſhall be employed in his houſe for his own account; and alſo with reſpect to the payments of the victuals, proviſions, or any other goods whatever that may be ſupplied to him, for the uſe and conſumption of his hotel, he thinks proper to publiſh the following meaſures:

1ſt. Every perſon or perſons employed, either for the Miniſter himſelf or for his own account, ſhall be paid immediately on the completion of their works, or at fartheſt on the Saturday of the week in which they ſhall have been employed.

2d. Every merchandize or commodity whatſoever ſupplied for his houſe and for his own account ſhall be paid on the delivering them, or on the Saturday of the week in which they ſhall have been furniſhed.

3d. This advertiſment to be publiſhed in all the News-papers of Philadelphia, and renewed every year; and by the means of this public notice, which is looked upon to be of a ſufficient authenticity, no one ſhall be received to aſk any payment whatſoever after the week ſhall be elapſed.

4th. As all the payments are to be made by the hands of M. Carrè, charged of the adminiſtration of the Houſe of France, no one ſhall be received to aſk any payment for purchaſes made from any other perſons in the ſaid houſe.

5th. The Miniſter of France has likewiſe conſidered, that if the people of his houſe were authorized to give themſelves up to any ſpeculations of trade, the privileges of his miſſion would give them too great an advantage over the inhabitants of this State in the diſcuſſions that might ariſe on that account; therefore he has ſtrictly prohibited to them all kind of commerce: And if ever he is informed of any the leaſt tranſgreſſion of that prohibition, the tranſgreſſor ſhall be immediately diſcharged or ſent away, and the intereſted party muſt provide for his indemnification in the manner, and to whom he ſhall think proper.

CHARLES CARRE, Adminiſtrator of the French Miniſter's Houſe.

Philadelphia, November 1779.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the town of Reading, Berks county, in the night of the 13th inſtant, a Negroe man named JACK, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; had on, when he went away, a red cloth coat, a white jacket, leather breeches, and ſcollopt hat, but as he has ſundry other clothes with him, it is likely he may change his dreſs; he plays on the violin and other inſtruments of muſic, ſpeaks the Engliſh and French languages, has a ſprightly walk, and is remarkably complaiſant when ſpoken to. He eloped ſome time ago from his maſter at Baltimore, and paſſed for a freeman, until apprehended and put in the work-houſe at Philadelphia, from whence he was lately purchaſed; he is a cunning deſigning fellow, and it is likely he may forge a paſs, and travel the country as a freeman. Whoever ſecures ſaid Negroe in any goal on the continent, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

Birdſborough, Nov. 14, 1779. MARK BIRD.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber's plantation, in Deer-creek upper hundred, Harford county, Maryland, on the 9th inſt. A valuable young dark brown or rather black MARE, five years old, 14 hands and an half high, branded on the near ſhoulder IF, a feather on both ſides of her neck, nearly oppoſite each other, and a mealy noſe, paces and trots well, is ſuppoſed to be with foal, and ſhod before. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare, ſo that the owner gets her again, ſhall have the above reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges, paid by

Nov. 17, 1779. ISAIAH BALDERSTON.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Downs townſhip, Cumberland county, New-Jerſey, on the 12th of October laſt, A Sorrel HORSE, three years old, with a white ſtrip down his face, two white ſpots on his right ſide, a whitiſh mane and tail, about thirteen hands and a half high, paces and trots. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away

Nov. 15, 1779. DAVID SHEPPARD.

TAKEN up, on Tueſday the 9th of November inſtant, A dark brown HORSE. The owner, proving his property and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to the Subſcriber living in the Diſtrict of Southwark, Philadelphia county, near the Swedes Church.

PETER MATTSON.

CHARLESTOWN (*South-Carolina*) *October* 20.

Our accounts from the army before Savanna, of the unſucceſsful attempt to ſtorm the enemy's works on the 9th inſt. are ſtill ſo imperfect, that we cannot yet pretend to give our readers the particulars in the accurate manner we would wiſh.—The following are ſome of the reaſons that have been aſſigned why the aſſault did not ſucceed, viz.

1ſt. The enemy having a much more numerous garriſon than had been repreſented; being ſaid to conſiſt of about 1700 effective regulars, and a greater number of ſailors, marines, militia, armed blacks, &c.

2d. Their having the advantage of the preſence, ſkill, and activity of ſo able and indefatigable an officer, as the Hon. Col. Maitland; who, while our army were obliged to wait for the bringing up proper cannon and mortars from the fleet (which took up many days, and was attended with inconceivable difficulties, on account of the diſtance of the ſhipping, and a ſeries of tempeſtuous weather) was night and day inceſſantly engaged in adding to the ſtrength and number of the works, upon which, it is ſaid, he employed upwards of 2000 negroes.

3dly. The enemy having, by ſome means or other, diſcovered the approach of our columns a full hour before it was poſſible for them to reach their reſpective ſtations; by which they had an opportunity of pouring upon their aſſailants ſuch a heavy and inceſſant front, flank and croſs fire, as no troops whatever could have ſuſtained, without being diſordered, and occaſioned the order for diſcontinuing the aſſault, even while the brave French troops had gained one of the enemy's works, and our as brave troops another.

Several frigates having been ſince diſpatched from the Count D'Eſtaing's fleet, on different routes, and ſeveral other very ſtriking circumſtances, have given riſe to a conjecture, that a ſtrong combined ſquadron will ſoon appear in a quarter where leaſt expected. One of the frigates, it is ſaid, has been met ſteering for Havanna, and another going into Cheſapeak-Bay.

WILLIAMSBURG, *November* 13.

We are informed from unqueſtionable authority, that ſeven French ſhips of the line, of the ſquadron of Count D'Eſtaing, are to winter in the harbours of this State, in order to protect our coaſts from any attempts of the enemy; two of theſe ſhips are already arrived at Hampton, and more are in ſight; one of them, the Fendant, has on board two hundred invalids, conſiſting partly of ſick, and partly of thoſe who were wounded at Savanna.

BALTIMORE, *November* 16.

The Amphitrite French frigate of 38 guns, hath taken, in the Weſt-Indies, the Britiſh man of war Sphinx, of 20 guns, after an engagement of one hour and 55 minutes.

BOSTON, *November* 11.

Monday laſt Captain Adams arrived here in 25 days from Martinico, by whom we have advice, That a fleet of 14 ſail, under convoy, were arrived at that place from France, before he ſailed, and 'twas ſaid brought an account that there had been a general engagement between the united fleets of France and Spain, and the Engliſh fleet under Admiral Hardy, which was long and bloody; and that the former were victorious, having taken two or three of their capital ſhips, and ſunk one or two more, with the loſs of one of the French ſhips, which ſunk before ſhe could be got into port; and that a great number of men were killed on both ſides. This account was alſo received at Martinico from Grenada and another iſland, before Captain Adams ſailed.

It is ſaid that the ſea battle between the two fleets was fought on the fourth of September.

A Dutch pilot-boat lately arrived at Grenada from Barbados, reported there, that an Engliſh veſſel, in a very ſhort paſſage from Europe, had brought the following intelligence: That the combined fleets of France and Spain, and the Engliſh fleet under Sir Charles Hardy, had met; that there had been a moſt bloody battle; that our naval armament had at length obtained victory, having taken three Britiſh ſhips of the line, one of which was a firſt rate, of an hundred cannon.

We learn that a fleet of 70 ſail has arrived at Barbados, under protection of two ſhips of the line. It is preſumed that this fleet is part of the large convoy of Admiral Arbuthnot.

TRENTON, November 17.

A gentleman from Elizabeth-town informs, that the enemy, to the number of 8000, have embarked, and part of them ſailed, ſuppoſed to be bound to South-Carolina or the Weſt-Indies.

On Sunday evening laſt died, in the neighbourhood of this place, THOMAS CADWALADER, Eſq; late an eminent Phyſician of Philadelphia, in the 72d year of his age, univerſally regretted by his acquaintance and friends.

PHILADELPHIA, November 24.

Laſt Sunday returned from a cruize, the privateer ſloop Commet, Capt. Decator, and brought with him an expreſs boat from St. Auguſtine.

We are well aſſured, that on Thurſday laſt, when the Bill depending before the General Aſſembly of this State for the gradual abolition of ſlavery, was ordered to be engroſſed for the third reading, there were only eight votes againſt the Bill, and that two of the Members who appeared againſt it afterwards explained their views, by alledging they thought the age of 28 years for the entire freedom of the young blacks, hereafter born, was unreaſonably long.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

November 13, 1779.

The Bill intituled, "*An Act for regulating Chimney-Sweepers, within the city of Philadelphia, the diſtrict of Southwark, and the townſhip of the Northern Liberties*," was read a ſecond time, and being debated by paragraphs, was ordered to be tranſcribed and printed for public conſideration.

Extract from the Minutes,

THOMAS PAINE, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

An ACT *for regulating Chimney-Sweepers, within the city of Philadelphia, the diſtrict of Southwark, and the townſhip of the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia.*

WHEREAS the houſes and eſtates of the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, the diſtrict of Southwark, and the townſhip of the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, are frequently endangered by Chimneys taking fire, and blazing out at the top; and great complaints have been made for want of a proper regulation among thoſe who undertake the ſweeping of Chimneys: For remedy whereof,

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That no perſon or perſons whatſoever, after the publication of this Act, ſhall follow the buſineſs or occupation of a Chimney-Sweeper, either by himſelf, his ſervants, negroes or others, within the city of Philadelphia, the diſtrict of Southwark, or the townſhip of the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, without having firſt made application to the officer herein after appointed, and having regiſtered, or cauſed to be regiſtered, his or their name or names, and the name or names of his or their ſervants, negroes, or other perſons aforeſaid, with a number affixed to each and every ſuch name, in a book by the ſaid officer to be kept for that purpoſe, and without procuring and receiving from the ſaid officer a certificate of every ſuch regiſtry, containing the number and name of every perſon ſo entered, under the penalty of for every day he ſhall follow by himſelf, or cauſe to be followed by his ſervants, negroes or others, the ſaid buſineſs; which ſaid certificates the ſaid officer is hereby enjoined and required to make out, under his hand, and to deliver to the perſon or perſons who ſhall apply for the ſame, and for every ſuch regiſtry and certificate he ſhall receive the ſum of and no more.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every perſon following the buſineſs aforeſaid within the ſaid city, diſtrict and liberties, ſhall (if he follows the employment himſelf) wear, or (if he employs his ſervants, negroes or others) cauſe to be worn, on the front of their caps, in full view, without any concealment, the ſame figures and numbers reſpectively as ſhall be ſo as aforeſaid entered in the ſaid book, and contained in his or their reſpective certificates, and none other, in large figures, not leſs than two inches in length, to be made of ſtrong durable tin or copper; and that all and every perſon and perſons, who ſhall follow the ſaid buſineſs or employment by him or themſelves, or by his or their ſervants, negroes, or others, not having the ſaid number fixed on his or their cap and caps, and the cap and caps of his and their ſervants, negroes, and other perſons aforeſaid, according to the directions aforeſaid; or, when fixed, ſhall wilfully deface or conceal the ſame, or ſhall neglect to keep them plain and viſible, ſhall, for each and every ſuch offence, forfeit and pay the ſum of for every day he or they ſhall follow the ſaid employment, not wearing the ſaid number as aforeſaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons, undertaking the buſineſs or occupation aforeſaid, ſhall not within forty-eight hours after application to him or them made, by any of the inhabitants of the ſaid city, diſtrict or Northern Liberties, ſweep, or cauſe to be ſwept, ſuch chimney or chimnies as he or they ſhall be required to ſweep, every ſuch perſon or perſons ſo offending ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every chimney-ſweeper ſhall have and receive for every chimney by him ſwept within the city of Philadelphia, and for every chimney by him ſwept in the diſtrict and liberties aforeſaid, not more than one mile diſtant from the Northern and Southern boundaries of the ſaid city, ſuch chimney having but one funnel, a ſum not exceeding and for every chimney with two funnels a ſum not exceeding

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if the chimney of any perſon or perſons within the ſaid city, diſtrict or liberties, ſhall take fire and blaze out at the top, the ſame not having been ſwept within the ſpace of one kalendar month next before the time of taking ſuch fire, every ſuch perſon and perſons ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of and if any chimney ſhall take fire and blaze out at the top, the ſame having been ſwept within one kalender month after the time of ſuch taking fire, the perſon who ſwept the ſame, either by himſelf, his ſervants or negroes, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every perſon who ſhall follow the buſineſs or occupation of a Chimney Sweeper, either by himſelf, his ſervants, negroes or others, within the ſaid city of Philadelphia, the diſtrict of Southwark, or the townſhip of the Northern Liberties, ſhall pay unto the officer herein after appointed, the ſum of for every working day, from and after the publication hereof until the firſt day of April next enſuing, and thereafter from the firſt day of October till the firſt day of April in each and every year during the continuance of this act, for his care and trouble in the execution thereof.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Juſtices of the Peace for the city and county of Philadelphia, or any three or more of them, in open Court of Quarter Seſſions, or at any other time, to regulate, leſſen or increaſe and fix the prices for ſweeping of Chimneys, in ſuch manner as to them ſhall appear juſt, and under their hands, from time to time, to publiſh the ſame, in one or more of the news-papers, ſo that all concerned may govern themſelves accordingly, any thing in this Act, in that reſpect contained, to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all and every the penalties and forfeitures, impoſed by virtue of this Act, ſhall be paid, one half thereof to the uſe of the officer aforeſaid, and the other half thereof to the Overſeers of the Poor of the ſaid city, diſtrict, or townſhip, where the offence ſhall be committed, for the uſe of the Poor thereof, to be ſued for in the name of the officer, and recovered before any Juſtice of the Peace of the ſaid city and county, who is hereby authorized to hear, try, and determine the ſame.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that ſo much of the Act of General Aſſembly, paſſed in the year One thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty-one, intituled, "An Act for preventing accidents that may happen by fire," and of the Act of General Aſſembly, paſſed in the year One thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-one, intituled, "An Act for the more effectually preventing accidents which may happen by fire, and for ſuppreſſing idleneſs, drunkenneſs and other debaucheries," as relates to the fireing of Chimneys within the ſaid city; and one other Act of General Aſſembly, paſſed the twenty-firſt day of March, One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-two, intituled, "An Act for regulating Chimney Sweepers within the city of Philadelphia, the diſtrict of Southwark, and the townſhip of the Northern Liberties;" ſhall be, and are hereby declared to be repealed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That this Act ſhall continue and be in force from the publication hereof, for and during the term of ſeven years next enſuing, and from thence to the end of the next ſitting of General Aſſembly, and no longer.

In COUNCIL, *Philadelphia, November 17, 1779.*

WHEREAS the frequent applications of perſons to go to New-York is attended with many inconveniencies and delay of public buſineſs:

Reſolved, therefore, That the Secretary do give notice, that all perſons deſirous to go into the enemy's lines are to apply within ten days from this date, giving into his office their names and thoſe of their ſecurities not to return without leave; after which time no application will be received until the firſt day of February next.

Extract from the minutes,

T. MATLACK, *Secretary.*

Philadelphia Manufacture.

TO BE SOLD by the Subſcriber, at his Manufactory in South-Alley, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, and between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets, on Hudſon's Square, an Aſſortment of Coatings, Blanketing, Saggathies, Jeans, Everlaſtings, &c. Spinners employed as uſual, by

15w. SAMUEL WETHERILL, junior.

IMPORTED, and to be SOLD by

HARMAN AND LEWIS,

At their Store, near the Draw Bridge,

CHOICE CLARET in Hoſheads, in prime order for bottling; white and brown Lanneus, Checks, Cambricks, Lawns, Lace, Knives and Forks, &c.

N. B. They will give the higheſt Price for empty Claret Bottles.

SALE of forfeited ESTATES.

WHEREAS the eſtates of John Roberts, Samuel Shoemaker, Joel Evans, Chriſtopher Sower, Joſeph Griſwald, and Oſwald Eve, late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid county, do hereby give notice, That the eſtates of the ſaid John Roberts, Samuel Shoemaker, Joel Evans, Chriſtopher Sower, Joſeph Griſwald, and Oſwald Eve, conſiſting of the following tracts and parcels of land, viz. John Roberts's, No. 1. Three hundred acres in Lower Merion townſhip, one large and ſundry other dwelling houſes, two griſt mills, a ſaw-mill and a paper-mill, with barns, ſtables, and a great number of other buildings of divers kinds, all in excellent order. No. 2. Seventy-eight acres adjoining the above; a dwelling-houſe, barn, &c. thereon. Samuel Shoemaker's, One tract of land on Point-no-Point road, in the Northern Liberties containing about ſeventy acres, ſixteen of which is banked meadow on Delaware; two brick houſes, one large barn, and other improvements. Joel Evans's, about fifty acres, lying on Cobb's Creek, in Blockley townſhip; two dwelling houſes, a barn, ſtable, and other improvements; one moiety only of the above to be ſold. Chriſtopher Sowers's, About eleven acres of woodland on Schuylkill, in Roxborough townſhip. Joſeph Griſwald's, No. 1, About fifty-eight acres on Germantown road and Turner's lane, in the Northern Liberties; on ſaid place is a brick houſe, a good orchard, and about ten acres of watered meadow. No. 2, About thirty acres of wood land near the above. Oſwald Eve's, one tract of land at Frankford, containing two hundred and two acres; a powder-mill, dwelling-houſe, and other improvements; a good orchard and a large quantity of meadow. All which will be ſold by Public Vendue, at the Court-houſe, on Wedneſday, the Fifteenth day of December next. The Sale to begin at Ten o'clock.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, as follows, *to wit*. One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth of the purchaſe money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given, as by law directed.

And we the Agents do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or any of them, and creditors of the ſaid John Roberts, Samuel Shoemaker, Joel Evans, Chriſtopher Sower, Joſeph Griſwald, and Oſwald Eve, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court within the time limited by law, or they will be forever barred from the recovery thereof.

Nov. 11, 1779. GEORGE SMITH, THOMAS HALE, } Agents.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,

Poor Richard's

POCKET ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

Twenty Dollars *Reward.*

STRAYED away from the Subſcriber, in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 12th of October laſt, a large white COW, with black ſpots, black on the top of her neck and rump, a black ſpot on each ſhoulder, the ends of her ears black, and one ear marked, branded on each horn RS. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid cow, ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have the above reward.

Nov. 13. 1779. † JOSEPH YATES.

WHEREAS a certain perſon, by the name of *John Johnſon*, came to the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Peters townſhip, Cumberland county, Pennſylvania, about the middle of October laſt, and left on terms with the ſubſcriber a large dark bay GELDING, about 15 hands high, with a ſhort tail, a ſmall ſtar in his face, a ſmall white ſpot on one ſide of his rump, paces and trots, and four years old paſt, which horſe is ſuppoſed to be ſtolen; therefore the owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be ſold by the 1ſt of January next to defray the expences.

Nov. 11, 1779. ‡ JOHN LAMMON.

WHEREAS Mary, the wife of Daniel M'Elroy, of Hamilton's Bane townſhip, York county, eloped from her ſaid huſband on the 2d of Auguſt, and may probably endeavour to run him in debt; therefore all perſons are forbid to truſt her on his account, for he will pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof. DANIEL M'ELROY. †

CAME to the houſe of the Subſcriber, living in Elizabeth townſhip, Lancaſter county, two miles from Stiegle's Furnace, the 28th of September laſt, a black MARE, of a middle ſize, a natural pacer, branded on the near buttock and on the near ſhoulder, but not plain and intelligible. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold in one month from the date hereof.

Nov. 15, 1779. ‡ CHRISTIAN STAHLY.

WANTED.

PERSONS properly qualified to act as STEWARD and MATRON to the Pennsylvania Hospital. No persons need apply, who cannot produce sufficient recommendations for honesty and sobriety. Enquire of JOSEPH SWIFT or JOSHUA HOWELL, the present Sitting Managers.

Imported in several vessels lately from EUROPE and the WEST-INDIES, and to be disposed of by

James Budden, T. Lawrence, & Co.

At their COMMISSION STORE in Front-street, near the corner of Market-street, formerly occupied by Budden & Straker,

A neat assortment of MERCHANDIZE.

THEY have opened this Store with an intention of receiving all kinds of Goods to dispose of on Commission, and which they flatter themselves, by a constant and diligent attention, to execute in such manner, as to give satisfaction to those who may be pleased to favour them with business.

The Goods they have at present to dispose of, and which they will do by wholesale and retail, consist of the following Articles, viz. Superfine cloths of a variety of colours, with shaloons and trimmings to match them; Cassimers of different colours; Forest cloths; Striped and plain Wiltons; Fashionable striped coatings; Buff, cloth-coloured and olive corduroys; Callicoes and chintzes; Scarlet and white baizes and flannels; Jeans, fustians and sattinets; Irish linens; Black, white and coloured Barcelona handkerchiefs; Sattins, modes and persians; Black everlastings; Black and white gauze; Prunellas; Muslins; Scotch threads; Sewing silks; Clouting diaper; Metal coat and vest buttons, of various kinds; together with a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

They have also to dispose of, a large quantity of Hard Ware; several hogsheads of Muscovado Sugar, of the first quality; and a quantity of single refined Loaf Sugar.

Grand Lodge, Philadelphia, November 16, 5779.

THE Officers of the different LODGES of the most ancient and honourable Fraternity of *Free and Accepted* MASONS under the Grand Warrant of Pennsylvania, are hereby required to attend a *General Communication*, to be held in Philadelphia, at the Grand Lodge in Lodge-Alley, on Monday, the 20th of December next, at the Hour of *Ten* in the Forenoon, agreeable to a late Resolve of the Grand Lodge.

By Order of the Right Worshipful Grand Master,
WILLIAM SMITH, *Grand Secretary.*

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM in West-Caln, Chester county, containing 200 acres, with the allowance; good buildings, a good orchard, and excellent timber. For terms, enquire at the Compass, or of the subscriber, on the premises. JOHN MARTIN. ¶

November 12, 1779.

A SCHOOLMASTER is wanted in the town of Darby. A person properly qualified to teach a number of Scholars will meet with good encouragement, by applying to

¶ HENRY HAYES, Esq; in Darby aforesaid.

FIFTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or stolen, on Thursday, the 4th instant, from the subscriber, in Tredyffrin, Chester county, a sorrel HORSE, about seven years old, with a bald face, trots and canters well, can pace a travel, about 14 hands high, whitish mane and tail, and white hairs all over his body, shod all round, a little droop rumped, and is apt to slip his bridle; thought to have some kind of a brand on his near buttock. Whoever secures said horse, so that his owner may have him again, shall receive the above reward, if found 15 miles from home, if nearer, TWENTY DOLLARS, and reasonable charges, paid by

Nov. 9, 1779. ‡ DAVID JONES.

CAME to the plantation of the Subscriber, living in Northampton township, Bucks county, about the beginning of October last, A GREY HORSE, about 12 years old, and about 13 hands high, a natural trotter, shod before. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

Nov. 12, 1779. ¶ JOHN KROESEN.

TAKEN up, by the Subscriber, on the 30th of October last, TWO STRAY MARES, one a black, about 14 hands and an half high, about six years old; the other a bay, has lost the sight of her right eye, and is something older than the black. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. ¶

Germantown, Nov. 12, 1779. FREDERICK MEHL.

WAS taken up on Monday, the first instant, a black COW, middle sized, crooked horns, a short tail, white bag, a slit in her right ear. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold in three weeks from this date, by PHILIP WIRTZ, living on William Shipley's place, between the two and three mile stones on Wissahickon road. ¶ *November* 16, 1779.

JOHN BENEZET

Has for SALE, at the north east corner of Front and Pine-streets,

A FEW PIPES of MADEIRA WINE, of the first quality; also a quantity of opium: Said Benezet continues to purchase Loan-Office Certificates bearing interest payable in France; likewise Bills on the Commissioners for interest due on such Certificates: He has to dispose of a Bill on Annapolis for £256 2 9. ¶

Iron Wire, of different Sizes, and Knitting-needles, by the Groce,

TO BE SOLD, BY

JAMES TRUEMAN,

In ELBOW-LANE, near THIRD-STREET. *6w

CAME to Cadorus Forge, in York county, some time in 1778, a Black MARE, branded on the near side C. A. blind of the off eye; was then advertised. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay a small charge, and take her away.

* WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

One Hundred & Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN last night, from the subscriber, living in Lower Merrion township, Philadelphia county, a Roan STALLION, five years old last spring, about 15 hands high, in good case, has neither brand nor ear-mark, was newly shod before, and has collar marks on each shoulder, a thick bushey main, and switch tail, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above Reward, or One Hundred Dollars Reward for the Horse, on his delivery, and reasonable charges, paid by

November 1 1779. FREDERICK BICKING.

HOME-MADE THREADS.

MANufactured by MARSHALL and STILES, and to be sold at their Shop, on the south side of Chesnut-street, between Front and Second-streets, all sorts of coloured Threads of the finest quality, wholesale and retail, on the lowest terms. Flax delivered out to good spinners, and the highest price given them for spinning.

MARSHALL and STILES.

JUST PRINTED, and to be Sold by STYNER and CIST, in Second-street, four doors above Race-street,

A GRAMMAR

Of the FRENCH TONGUE, grounded upon the Decisions of the FRENCH ACADEMY, wherein all the necessary Rules, Observations and Examples are exhibited in a manner intirely New.

BY JOHN PERRIN.

Necessaria pueris, jucunda senibus. QUINTIL.

According to the Second Edition, Printed at London.

The ADDRESS *of the* EDITORS *to the* Public.

THE general introduction which the French language has obtained in most of the nations of Europe, and in all the States of America, renders it not only a part of polite education, but a serviceable and necessary accomplishment.

In the several departments of life, whether in the great business of the nation, or the extensive arrangements of commerce---whether in the fields of military science, or the peaceable retreats of literature---or whether in the fashionable or mechanical world, the acquisition of it will be accompanied with numerous and predominant advantages. As the most universal of all living languages, it, in a great measure, supplies the want of all others, whether ancient or modern, and becomes an easy introduction to the study of many.

The Grammar we now present to the public is esteemed, for its conciseness and correctness, the most useful and perfect of any extant. The reception it has met with in all places where the English language is spoken, is an evidence of its great merit, and the high recommendations it has obtained from the best judges on the subject have put its pre-eminence beyond a doubt.

The part which fell to our share, we presume to hope is executed in a manner that will add to the reputation we have, with much industry, sought to deserve. We have spared no expence or trouble in rendering the edition not only complete, but elegant. To the best paper we have added the finest type, and paid the strictest attention to grammatical nicety and correctness.

If our endeavours, in this instance, should meet with the encouragement of the public, we shall, as future opportunity offers, seek the continuance of it by introducing such other publications from the same language as may tend to promote the honor, interest and literature of our country.

We are the public's much obliged, and obedient humble servants,
STYNER and CIST.

Philadelphia, Oct. 25, 1779.

The POLITICAL REGISTER, *for November* 1767, *gives this Grammar the following character:*

"THIS is one of the most sensible and judicious French Grammars we remember to have seen: the author, who appears to be a complete master of the subject, has explained all the difficulties and peculiarities of that tongue, with great accuracy and precision; and, in order the better to illustrate his rules, he has added a suitable dialogue at the end of each chapter. The section, particularly on the participle passive, is extremely curious, and sets the singular construction of that part of speech, which gives so much trouble to learners, in a more clear and distinct light, than we think has been done by any former grammarian. It is the custom of most writers to make the participle agree with the thing of which one is speaking, instead of the person who speaks: as, Avez-vous lu les livres que je vous ai *prêtés?* instead of *prêté:* Have you read the books I lent you? The same idiom obtains in the Italian; as, La Luna aveva *perduti* i suoi Raggi, instead of *perduta:* The moon had lost her rays."

The MONTHLY REVIEW, *for January* 1768, *likewise gives it the following character:*

"THE elements of every branch of knowledge should be delivered with the greatest care and circumspection, as being the foundation on which the whole superstructure is erected. Nor can these elements be properly explained but by those who are well acquainted with the science; for, in order to know the best method of laying down those elements, we must have a previous knowledge of their use and various application.

"The work before us, intended to explain the Grammar, or elements of the French language, appears to have been executed by the hand of a person who has thoroughly studied it; and who was at once both able and willing to communicate the fruits of his inquiries to the public.

"It is both concise and comprehensive, and will, we are persuaded, remove every difficulty that can attend the study of this fashionable language. It is, therefore, with pleasure we recommend it to those who are desirous of becoming masters of the French tongue."

N. B. Said Styner and Cist have for sale good WRITING-PAPER.

Two Hundred & Fifty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, supposed by a certain John Monro, from the subscriber, living in East-Nantmill township, Chester county, on the 3d day of November inst. A RED ROAN MARE, about 15 hands high, 5 years old next spring, branded MC on the near shoulder, a long mane and tail, a lengthy well-made creature, a natural trotter, shod all round, the shoes pretty well worn. Whoever takes up said mare and thief, if stolen, and brings them to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, or *One Hundred and Fifty Dollars* for the Mare only, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ JAMES HENDERSON.

November 2, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Northampton township, Bucks county, on Saturday, the 30th of October last, a Black HORSE, about 12 years old, 14 hands and a half high, both hind feet white, a small star in his forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. * JOHN THOMPSON.

October 4. 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in the Northern Liberties, near the Rising Sun tavern, on the 3d instant, a Iron Grey MARE, about 5 years old, and 13 hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. * AMOS HARMER.

CAME to the dwelling house of Vallentine Eyler, living in Manallen township, York county, a Roan HORSE, about 12 years old, about 14 hands high, branded on the near shoulder A. and on the near buttock B. is a natural pacer: he came the 19th of June. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. VALENTINE EYLER. *

SIXTY DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from Captain ROBERT MULLAN's company of Marines, lying in Philadelphia, the following men, viz. WILLIAM WARNER, house-carpenter, born in Philadelphia, 5 feet 8 inches high, went off in his regimentals, a green coat with red facings, white woollen jacket, a pair of light coloured cloth breeches, woollen stockings, a round hat, with white binding, and new shoes. JOHN M'CASHION, born in Ireland, a labourer, 5 feet 3 inches high, was seen going up Lancaster road with an old woman, whom he has taken with him as a companion; he is a down-looking fellow, with sandy hair; had on a long old blue coat, new white woollen jacket, light coloured cloth breeches, woollen stockings, a round hat with white binding, and new shoes. JOHN MACKEANY, about 5 feet 8 inches high, fair complexion, has lately worked at ditching for Col. Porter, in New-Castle county, and has a wife near the Red Lyon; went off in his regimentals, a green coat, with red facing, white woollen jacket, light coloured cloth breeches, woollen stockings, a round hat, with white binding, and new shoes. Whoever takes up and secures said Deserters in any goal in this State, shall have the above reward, or Twenty Dollars for each, and reasonable charges, paid by ROBERT MULLAN, Captain.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public in general, particularly the inhabitants of the town of Lancaster and places adjacent, that he has now begun, and intends to continue (if properly encouraged) to ride POST between Philadelphia and Lancaster. Those who are desirous of being supplied with English or German News-papers, will please to leave their names at Mr. John Weitley's, at the sign of the American Light-Horse, opposite the Market-House, in Lancaster, from which place he will set off every Monday morning, and return on Thursday in the afternoon. When at Philadelphia, his residence will be at Mr. Lewis Bitting's, in Market-street, at the sign of the Black Bear. Letters forwarded, and commissions or messages will be executed with faithfulness and dispatch, by the public's most obedient and humble servant, JAMES COOKE.

STRAYED or stolen from near the sign of the Hat, on the Lancaster road, a dark Bay HORSE, 14 hands high, branded thus, C. on near shoulder and buttock, hurt with the saddle, and has a saddle-boil on the off side, behind, shod all round. Whoever secures the above Horse, and brings him to the sign of the Hat, shall have THIRTY DOLLARS Reward; if stolen, and the thief secured, shall have, on conviction, FIFTY DOLLARS, paid by JAMES BOYLE, *Cumberland Post.*

N. B. I hope the rest of the Post Riders will be so good as to enquire for said Horse, and if he can be found, to bring him to Mr. *Lewis Bitting*'s, at the sign of the Black Bear, in Market-street, Philadelphia, shall be paid all reasonable expences, and shall be greatefully acknowledged by their humble servant,

JAMES BOYLE, Post.

Bucks, ss. *November* 1, 1779.

WHEREAS by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, intituled, "An Act for more effectually preventing engrossing and forestalling; for the encouragement of commerce and the fair trader, and for other purposes therein mentioned," passed the 8th day of October, 1779, it is enacted, That no person or persons within this Commonwealth, except the original importer, consignee or manufacturer (and except as is herein excepted) shall, from and after the 20th day of October instant, presume to sell, or expose to sale, any goods, wares or merchandize, before he, she or they shall obtain a permit for so doing from some one of the Commissioners herein after mentioned, of the proper county where such seller resides: Therefore we the Commissioners for the county of Bucks aforesaid, do hereby give notice to all persons concerned, that they may govern themselves accordingly.

Permits are granted by each of the Commissioners, at their respective dwellings.

JOHN GILL,
ABRAHAM DUBOIS,
NATHANIEL ELLICOT,
JOSEPH THOMAS,
THEOPHILUS FOULKE,
} Commissioners of Trade.

‡

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

ON Monday, the 29th day of November instant, at ten of the clock in forenoon, on the premises, Three valuable *Plantations*, the first is situate in Marsh-Creek settlement, York county, Pennsylvania, within half a mile of three merchant mills, and within three miles of two saw-mills, containing near 300 acres of land, upwards of 100 thereof being cleared, and 14 of well watered meadow is nearly made, and 12 acres of the cleared land will make good dry meadow, the remainder being well timbered with large timber, and an exceeding good and almost new log house, with four rooms below, and two small log houses, a barn, several stables, and two exceeding good orchards with about 300 fruit trees, the most of them grafted and bears the best of fruit; there are several exceeding good springs in different places, and in a rural and beautiful situation, exceeding well fenced and ten different fields.

2d. The second plantation is situate about two miles from the above, and contains an unbounded range for cattle, with four fields cleared and fenced, and two log cabbins, plenty of watered meadow may be made thereon; it is surveyed and warranted.

3d. The next is 250 acres surveyed, situate on the main road leading from Black's Gap to Chambersiown, and about six miles from the first plantation, with an unbounded range for cattle, having 1000 acres without interruption; it is an exceeding good situation for a tavern and a mill of any sort, having the head of Canicochaig creek running through it; there has been logs for a brew-house raised, but not much land cleared. Any person in the mean time wanting to see the premises, may, by enquiring at John Campbell's tavern, between the Widow Black's, at Black's-Gap, and the mountain, be directed to view the premises.

At the same time will be sold some houshold furniture, farming utensils, an able young horse, with several useful articles too tedious here to mention. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

EIGHT Acres and an Half of excellent MARSH, on the Island of Tinicum, in the Township of Ridley, Chester County. The Title is indisputable. For Terms, apply to the Subscriber, on said Island.

¶ JOHN TAYLOR.

To be SOLD,

A NEGROE MAN, about 21 years of age, brought up to house-work, a compleat cook, can wash, bake, clean house, make soap, candles, &c. He is as compleat a waiting-man, either in the house or to travel with, as may be; the owner will engage he has the above qualifications, and he is only sold for having once run to the English. Enquire of Mr. JOHN STILLE, in Front-street, near Chesnut-street.

N. B. He will be sold to no person residing within 40 miles of Philadelphia. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.